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Vol IV No 173

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Tom 856-8-3
FBIS-APA-78-173
Wednesday
6 September 1978
Vol IV No 173

Prex 7.10: FBIS-APA-78-173
DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED

ORIGINAL

ASIA & PACIFIC

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

(61)

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USSR PROPOSES ABANDONMENT OF FISHERIES TALKS WITH JAPAN

Soviet Minister's Proposal

OW060320Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0053 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep (KYODO)--Soviet Fisheries Minister Aleksandr Ishkov proposed Tuesday that the projected joint Japan-Soviet fishery ventures within the Soviet 200-mile exclusive fishery zone be abandoned this year because the fishing season is approaching. He made the proposal in a meeting held with a suprapartisan dietmen's mission.

The 10-man mission, led by Nkichi Shirahama of the Liberal-Democratic Party, arrived in Moscow Monday for a goodwill visit. Sources close to the mission said Ishkov proposed that discussions on the joint fishery projects be postponed at the meeting of the Japan-Soviet joint fishery committee to be held sometime after November 15 to decide next year's catch quota in the north Pacific.

The joint fishery projects involve the catching of crabs, shrimps and fish by Japanese fishing boats within the Soviet 200 mile zone for import by Japan. A virtual agreement had been reached by private Japanese fishing firms and the Soviet Union on five such projects. The ventures were expected to be started in August, but no formal agreement has been signed as yet due to delay in procedures taken by the Soviet Union.

Ishkov was quoted as saying it has become difficult to enforce the Japan-Soviet joint fishery undertakings this year because of various circumstances. As for conducting the joint ventures next year, he said he hoped to take up the matter in talks with Ichiro Nakagawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, in November.

Ishkov said the Soviet Union was ready to agree to the joint ventures but added the delay in conclusion of the negotiations was not due only to circumstances on the part of the Soviet Union. His remark was taken as ruling out the possibility of the joint ventures being undertaken during this year.

Ishkov also told the dietmen's mission that it would not be beneficial to catch salmon on the high seas. His remark was interpreted as meaning that the Soviet Union plans to reiterate its position for a ban on offshore catching of salmon at the Japan-Soviet fishery talks scheduled to be held in Tokyo sometime after the middle of November.

At the Japan-Soviet fishery talks in February, the Soviet Union had called for a total ban on offshore catching of salmon. At the talks held between Nakagawa and Ishkov last April, however, agreement was reached to discuss the matter at annual consultations and the Soviet Union set a quota for 42,500 tons for Japan this year.

Reaction in Tokyo

OW060405Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0328 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 6 Sep (KYODO)--The fishing industry was shocked by a Soviet decision to abandon joint Soviet-Japanese private level fisheries cooperation projects during this fishing season. Industry officials said they had expected the Soviet decision but still could not understand it since the joint projects had been agreed on between Soviet Fisheries Minister Aleksandr Ishkov and Ichiro Nakagawa, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries.

Ishkov proposed the abandonment of the projects this season during a meeting with a Japanese fishermen's mission visiting Moscow Tuesday. The Ishkov-Nakagawa agreement called for undertaking joint fisheries projects in the Soviet 200-mile exclusive zone. Under the agreement, the Soviet Union and Japanese fishery firms were to launch five joint ventures in the Soviet waters. A broad agreement on the projects has been reached between the two sides.

The fisheries officials said the Soviet decision apparently was retaliation for the signing of a peace and friendship treaty between Japan and China. Industry sources said Japanese fishermen would suffer sizable losses from the Soviet decision, as they have already begun preparations to launch the projects.

Meanwhile, Yukio Onda, deputy director general of the Fishery Agency, said he had anticipated that the Soviet Union would reiterate its demand for a ban on salmon fishing on the high seas under Article 3 of the Japan-Soviet fishery agreement concluded last April. The article calls on the two nations to hold annual consultations on preservation of fish resources, he explained. Onda said the Fishery Agency would fully explain the need for Japan to continue offshore salmon fishing at the Japan-Soviet fishery talks in November.

FISHERIES OFFICIALS SEE NEW ZEALAND QUOTAS AS 'SEVERE'

OW040647Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0543 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 4 Sep (KYODO)--Japanese fishery officials described as "severe" Monday the 1978-79 Japanese catch quotas inside New Zealand's 200-mile zone announced in Wellington earlier in the day. The 98,000-ton quota comprises 56,000 tons of trawl-caught bottom fish, 33,000 tons of squid and 9,000 tons of line-caught bottom fish, according to the Fishery Agency. Japanese fishermen caught 240,000 tons in 1977-78 and 166,000 tons in 1976-77 in waters off New Zealand.

No fishing control was imposed on tuna, raising hopes that about the same size fleet as in the last season--150 boats--will be allowed to hunt the fish in the current season. Fishing industry sources said the reduced quota for bottom fish might force some boats to suspend operation.

FUKUDA ARRIVES IN IRAN, CONFERS WITH MIDEAST ENVOYS

OW060415Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0312 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 5 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda conferred with Japanese envoys stationed in the Near and Middle East Tuesday shortly after his arrival in Tehran on the first leg of his tour of four oil-rich nations. Discussions at the meeting centered on peace in the Middle East--an indication Fukuda is eager to search for Japan's role in restoring peace in the region. Attending the conference held at the guesthouse where Fukuda is staying were ambassadors assigned to six countries in the region. The ambassadors urged that Japan deal with the question on peace in the Middle East in line with the United Nations resolution calling for the Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories.

They told Fukuda Middle East nations believe Japan's role will have strong influence on the United States. They also predicted a failure of peace talks among the United States, Egypt and Israel at Camp David would lead to Soviet intervention in the region. Earlier Fukuda met with Iranian Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami at the guest house.

Topics of Bilateral

OW060417Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0324 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep (KYODO)--Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, now visiting Iran, will tell Iranian leaders of Japan's great concern about security in the Middle East.

Fukuda will meet Premier Ja'far Sharif-Emami Wednesday and Thursday and the Shah of Iran Thursday to exchange views on the international situation and bilateral issues. In these talks, Fukuda will praise the important role Iran is playing in ensuring peace and stability in the region, an official accompanying Fukuda said Wednesday. On peace in the Mideast, Fukuda will express hope for early realization of just and lasting peace through negotiations.

Fukuda will say his country will maintain relations with the U.S. and other Western countries and promote ties with communist countries such as the Soviet Union and China.

On the Japan-China peace treaty signed last month, Fukuda will stress it is of vital significance to the peace and security of Asia. He will assure Japan's conclusion of the peace treaty with Peking will never drag the country into an anti-Soviet line as the Soviet Union is worried.

On relations with Iran, Fukuda will promise further efforts to strengthen the relationship between the two countries. He will also propose cooperation in developing and utilization of solar energy and other alternative sources of energy.

MINISTER KOMOTO LEAVES FOR VISITS TO THAILAND, PHILIPPINES

OW051105Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1025 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 5 Sep (KYODO)--Toshio Komoto, minister of international trade and industry, left here Tuesday on visits to Thailand and the Philippines. Komoto is to hold talks with leaders of the two member nations of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) on trade and economic cooperation problems to cement ties between Japan and the region.

He is expected to exchange frank views with top officials including Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan and Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos. Earlier this year, Komoto visited the three other ASEAN nations--Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

TWO SEIRANKAI DIETMEN TO OPPOSE PEKING TREATY RATIFICATION

OW030933Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0754 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Nagoya, 3 Sep (KYODO)--Two dietmen of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party said here Saturday they would oppose the ratification of the Japan-China peace treaty signed in Peking last month, even in defiance of their party. Koichi Hamada and Kazuo Tamaoki, leading members of Seirankai, a right-wing group within the ruling party, declared their opposition to the treaty at a lecture meeting held before some 2,500 citizens of this central Japan city. Another Seirankai member, Masaaki Nakayama, had announced his objection to the treaty.

The government will seek parliamentary approval of the peace treaty at an extraordinary Diet session to be convened September 18. The meeting was attended by three other Seirankai leaders--Shintaro Ishihara, former director general of the Environment Agency; Michio Watanabe, former health and welfare minister; and Eiichi Nakao.

Nakao claimed that if Seirankai had not demanded, the sino-japanese treaty would have been signed without settlement of the dispute over Senkaku Island and the China-Soviet alliance.

Ishihara demanded revision of the constitution, saying that the Self-Defense Forces are unconstitutional at present.

Watanabe warned that the government of Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda would no doubt be overthrown if China failed to nullify the China-Soviet alliance treaty next April when its binding period expires.

GOVERNMENT ADOPTS 'OVERALL ECONOMIC MEASURE' 2 SEPTEMBER

OWO21201Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Sep (KYODO)--The government formally adopted Saturday a new package of business-stimulating measures designed to achieve Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's international pledge to attain a 7 percent economic growth in fiscal 1978, ending next March. The package, adopted at a meeting of the Ministerial Council on Economic Affairs, calls for implementation of domestic-demand promoting projects totaling 2.5 trillion yen (13.2 billion dollars).

The meeting was held at the prime minister's official residence with 14 cabinet ministers, including Kiichi Miyazawa, director general of the Economic Planning Agency and also the council chairman, and three top executives of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party, as well as Teiichiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, attending.

Prime Minister Fukuda pledged the achievement of the 7 percent economic growth at the latest summit meeting of seven industrial democracies held in Bonn in July to help reduce the nation's snowballing balance of payments through promotion of domestic demand.

Termed as the "overall economic measure," the new package incorporates six pump-priming steps, including stepped-up government spending on general public works projects, housing construction and construction of educational, medical and social welfare facilities, promotion of "emergency imports" for curtailing the country's balance of payments surplus, expansion of economic cooperation with developing nations and promotion of price-stabilization measures.

The package also calls for promotion of employment-stabilization measures for employees of smaller enterprises and structurally-depressed industries as well as workers in areas hit hard by the protracted recession, and drafting of a new medium-term economic plan.

For the promotion of public works projects, the package calls on the government to make an additional outlay of about 2.5 trillion yen in such projects in the current fiscal year. The governmental Japan Housing Corporation will make available its low-interest housing loans for construction of 73,000 houses.

As a direct measure to reduce the nation's balance of payments surplus, the package sets the goal for "emergency imports" for fiscal 1978 at 4 billion dollars.

The government is expected to immediately start working out a supplementary budget to financially back up the promotion of the new stimulus package.

The government said the adoption of the new package and advanced capital outlay by the electric power and gas industries will push up the nation's economic growth to 1.5 percent, ensuring the achievement of the 7 percent growth target.

There has been a strong demand for an income cut in the business community as a measure to prop the nation's sluggish business activity. But the government rejected the idea in adopting the new package in view of the current huge fiscal deficit.

The Ministerial Council also formally decided to have eight of the nation's electric power companies and the three largest city gas companies rebate power and gas rates to consumers as a measure to pass on to the public their massive exchange gains resulting from the yen's unabated appreciation against the dollar. Based on the decision, the power and gas companies were scheduled to apply to the government Saturday afternoon to seek its formal sanction of the rate rebate. The government's sanction is expected to be given early next week.

The power and gas companies involved will make the rebate in monthly installments between October and March next year. The average monthly rebate amount is about 270 yen per household for power rates and 290 yen for gas rates.

The power companies are to rebate 266 billion yen to consumers out of their combined exchange gains of 388 billion yen and the gas companies 25 billion yen out of 43 billion yen under Saturday's government decision.

The power and gas companies involved are Tokyo Electric Power, Tohoku Electric Power, Hokuriku Electric Power, Chubu Electric Power, Kansai Electric Power, Shikoku Electric Power, Chugoku Electric Power, Kyushu Electric Power, Tokyo Gas, Osaka Gas and Toho Gas.

Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda told the meeting that he plans to brief foreign diplomats in Tokyo soon on the contents of the new package to seek foreign nations' understanding of the Japanese economic policy.

AGENCY FORECASTS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE FOR FISCAL 1978

OW021203Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0345 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Sep (KYODO)--Preliminary Economic Planning Agency projections Saturday put Japan's current account surplus in all of fiscal 1978 ending next March at 2.7 trillion yen, a 24 percent drop from the previous year. The figure comes to 13.5 billion dollars at the 200 yen-to-the-dollar exchange rate used as the basis for the estimate, down only 3.6 percent from the fiscal 1977 surplus of 14 billion dollars.

In the projections submitted to the day's meeting of the Ministerial Council on Economic Affairs, the agency thus gave up the nation's pledge to its major trading partners that it will aim at cutting the surplus to 6 billion dollars by the end of the fiscal year.

The revised government forecast for the year will undergo some minor changes later before being formally reported to a cabinet meeting late this month when the government gives a final go-ahead to proposed supplementary budget bills.

The Economic Planning Agency switched to the Japanese currency in forecasting the nation's economic performance.

Although the agency claims that the majority of foreign countries indicate their anticipated balance-of-payments positions in their own currencies, the move apparently reflects the government's desire to look at the surplus the other way around and soothe foreign criticism.

In dollar terms, the enormous surplus resists to go down as the American money continues its downward slide against the yen, forcing Japanese exporters to raise prices on their products abroad to offset declines in their cash receipts.

The agency also argues that the current downtrend in the nation's export volume is having a deflationary impact on the economy and dollar-based figures no longer reflect the nation's actual economic strength.

Japan's official figures for its balance-of-payments position will be expressed in terms of yen after the revised economic outlook is approved by the government. The current account surplus in the first four months of the current fiscal year already topped 1.4 trillion yen.

The agency expects the broader measure of the nation's international transactions, including trade in services as well as merchandise trade, to be held at a smaller surplus of 1.3 trillion yen in the remaining eight months.

Here are other figures given in the revised outlook:

The economic growth in the year is estimated at 7 percent, after allowing for inflation, unchanged from the original forecast.

Gross national product (GNP) at a nominal rate is expected to rise 12 percent over the previous year.

An annual average rise in consumer prices has been reestimated downward to about 4.9 percent from the original estimate of 6.8 percent.

Wholesale prices are now projected to go 1.5 percent down instead of rising 2.7 percent.

ECONOMIC GROWTH SLOWS IN 2D QUARTER, REBOUND EXPECTED IN AUTUMN

OW301123Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1055 GMT 31 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 31 Aug (KYODO)--Japan's economic growth in the second quarter of this year slowed to less than half the first quarter's pace but a strong rebound is expected in the months ahead, the government said Thursday. Preliminary figures announced by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA) showed that gross national product (GNP)--the nation's total output of goods and services--was running at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of yen 110.6 trillion in the April-June period after seasonal adjustments, up 1.1 percent over the first quarter.

The GNP leaped 2.5--10.4 percent at an annual rate--in the first quarter for the best gain in five years. The second-quarter growth rate was equivalent to 4.5 percent annually. The GNP in the first half of this year showed a 3.8 percent gain over the second half of 1977 or an annual rate of 7.7 percent--well over the 7 percent growth the government is trying to achieve in fiscal 1978, ending March 31, 1979.

A growth rate of 2 percent--8.2 percent at an annual rate--is necessary in each of the fiscal year's remaining three quarters in order to attain the 7 percent goal, an EPA spokesman said. The second-quarter performance was characterized by increased domestic demand and reduced international earnings.

Leading the domestic sector was government investment known as public fixed capital formation, up 8.2 percent compared with a mild 1 percent gain in the first quarter.

Another contributing factor was consumer spending which, accounting for more than 1 of the GNP, rose 1.3 percent against a 1.9 percent increase in the first quarter.

In contrast, export earnings dropped 3.5 percent after jumping 6.9 percent in the January-March period, cutting current account earnings 13.7 percent. Current earnings surged 12.5 percent in the first quarter.

Domestic demand as a whole rose 2.3 percent in the April-June period, with the reduced international earnings offsetting nearly half the gain.

The spokesman expressed confidence about achieving the 7 percent growth target, saying that the effect of stepped-up government spending centered on public works will show its full force in the third and fourth quarters. Planned additional pump-priming measures which are expected to push up the GNP by 1.3 percent will more than offset the negative impact of sagging exports, he said.

The second-quarter GNP totaled yen 203 trillion before allowing for inflation, or yen 1.77 million (dollar 8,004 at an average exchange rate of yen 221 to the dollar) per capita.

Unlike statistics until the first quarter, the latest figures were based on a United Nations-recommended universal counting method known as the new system of national accounts (SNA), which gives a more accurate picture of the economy.

KOMOTO URGES EFFORTS TO LOWER YEN RATE TO 220-230 LEVEL

OWO21207Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1030 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Sep (KYODO)--International Trade and Industry Minister Toshio Komoto urged Saturday efforts to force exchange rates down to the 220 yen-230 yen levels. Komoto told his colleagues at a meeting of the Ministerial Council on Economic Affairs that such efforts warrant priority over other economic measures.

The government should call on Washington to come up with additional measures to bolster the dollar, Komoto said after warning that the yen's appreciation is having a serious deflationary impact on the Japanese economy.

Komoto was the first cabinet minister to indicate what would be normal exchange rates between the dollar and yen. The wild gyrations in dollar-yen exchange rates have wrought havoc on the nation's export-oriented industries, he said. If the nation's export-dependent economy is to survive, the exchange rates should be lowered substantially, Komoto said.

The U.S. dollar now buys only about 190 yen compared with 290 yen a year ago.

NEW METHOD TO REPROCESS URANIUM-PLUTONIUM LIQUID DEVELOPED

OWO21305Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1225 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 2 Sep (KYODO)--The Power Reactor and Nuclear Fuel Development Corporation has made a significant contribution toward reducing the danger of nuclear proliferation by successfully developing a "mixed extraction method" by which mixed uranium-plutonium liquid can be directly reprocessed into power for further use as a fuel.

The world's first successful test with the mixed extraction method, which virtually eliminates the threat of plutonium being used for nuclear weapons, fulfills a promise Japan made to the United States at the time of the opening of the Tokai-Mura, Ibaraki Prefecture, reprocessing plant last year.

The corporation will announce the findings of its test at a three-day meeting of U.S. and Japanese technical experts beginning in Tokyo on September 7 and at a meeting on international nuclear fuel cycle evaluation (INFCE) to open in Geneva later this month.

The extraction method describes the chemical reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel from a nuclear power plant so that uranium and plutonium in a mixed form is obtained. Unlike methods by which plutonium alone is extracted for recycling as a nuclear fuel, the substance created by the new method cannot readily be used to make nuclear weapons.

While the benefits of mixed uranium-plutonium for nuclear nonproliferation have long been known, researchers at the corporation faced the problems of proper modulation of the ratio between the two elements and development of conversion techniques to change the mixed liquid into a powder usable as a nuclear fuel.

The technique developed, called the direct nitrate removal method through microwave heat, operates on the same principle as the home electric range. Heat applied to the uranium-plutonium mixed liquid which dissolves in the form of a nitrate changes the liquid into a powder without the nitric acid part.

The corporation, which is now seeking a special patent for the method, said that in tests using a home electric range scientists were able to obtain in a matter of minutes approximately 200 grams of powder pure enough at 96 percent to be used as fuel in fast breeder reactors.

The corporation said that in comparison to the coprecipitation method and others, the electric range system has a simpler process, makes for easy disposal of waste materials, and provides powder of a high quality.

The corporation is now seeking approval from the Nuclear Power Committee and the Science and Technology Agency to build large scale equipment capable of producing between one and ten kilograms of uranium-plutonium mixed powder a day.

Officials said that the equipment should be completed by next spring if their plans are authorized, but that practical use of the method is still two to three years away.

BRIEFS

GOLD, CURRENCY RESERVES--Tokyo, 1 Sep--Japan's gold and foreign currency reserves declined by 163 million dollars in August to 29,203 million dollars at the end of the month, the Finance Ministry announced Friday. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 1047 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW]

SEIZED JAPANESE FISHING BOAT RETURNED ON 6 SEPTEMBER

SK060510Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0448 GMT 6 Sep 78 3K

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--An organ concerned of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea took the lenient step of sending back on September 6 the Japanese fishing boat Kofuku-Maru which was caught after illegally intruding deep into the western coastal waters of our country.

The boat entered the western coastal waters of our country at around 11:40 September 4 and was caught by the navy of the Korean People's Army.

The master and crew of the Kofuku-Maru admitted during an investigation by a relevant organ of our country that they intruded into the coastal sea of our country though they knew it.

As they recognized their illegal act and apologised for it, we decided to send back the Japanese fishing boat which had illegally intruded into our coastal waters, taking into consideration the good neighbourly relations between the Korean and Japanese peoples.

Japanese fishing boats intruded into our coastal waters several times in the past, but we showed leniency each time in consideration of the stabilized living [as received] of the poor Japanese fishermen.

The Japanese organ concerned should no longer abuse our good intention and take relevant measures against the recurrence of similar acts.

If Japanese fishing boats continue to intrude into the coastal waters of our country in defiance of our repeated warnings, the Japanese side will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

ENVOY IN PEKING COMMENTS ON JAPAN-CHINA PEACE TREATY

OW041111Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1057 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 4 Sep (KYODO)--North Korean Ambassador to China Chon Myong-su Monday accused Japan of helping the "U.S. imperialists" keep the Korean Peninsula divided between the North and South.

The statement attracted the attention of foreign diplomats here. It was the first comment by a North Korean official on the Japan-China peace and friendship treaty signed in Peking August 12. The remark was made in a press conference held in the morning to brief foreign correspondents here on North Korea's domestic and foreign policies.

Chon said "The puppet government of South Korean President Pak Chong-hui, which depends on Japan and the U.S., is making a show of power." As a result, the situation in North Korea has become tense and serious difficulties now stand in the way of a peaceful settlement of the Korean issues, Chon went on.

Diplomatic sources here said that the ambassador made the remarks in connection with the coming visit of Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to Pyongyang to attend ceremonies to be held Saturday in commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of North Korea. North Korean authorities had been refraining from commenting on the Japan-China treaty since it was signed last month.

With regard to hon's statement, the diplomatic sources said that Teng would not only at the Korean independence day ceremony but also try to obtain North Korea's understanding on the new treaty.

The independence day ceremony is to be attended by high-ranking officials of the Soviet Union and other communist and nonaligned nations.

STATE PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA CONCLUDES PRC VISIT

SK060209Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Peking, 3 Sep (KCNA)--The State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country headed by Chang Chol on a visit to China gave its last performance with success at the capital indoor stadium in Peking on the evening of September 3.

The performance was watched by Chen Mu-hua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council; Huang Chen, minister of culture; Chu Mu-chih and Shen Chien, deputy department directors of the Central Committee of the CCP; and other personages concerned and a large number of citizens. The head and deputy heads of the Philharmonic Orchestra and the DPRK Ambassador to China also saw the performance.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the audience for its high ideological and artistic value. When our artists loudly sang in chorus "Song of General Kim Il-song" and "Ode to Chairman Hua" to the accompaniment of orchestra at the end of the performance, the audience rose to their feet and warmly clapped their hands in tune with the singing. A basket of flowers was presented in the name of the Ministry of Culture of China in congratulation of the successful performance.

Prior to the performance, Vice-Premier Chen Mu-hua met and had a talk with the head, leading members and artistes of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country.

Teng Hsiao-ping Reception

SK060556Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Teng Hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and vice-premier of the State Council, on September 4 received at the Great Hall of the People in Peking the leading members and principal actors and actresses of the State Philharmonic Orchestra of our country headed by Chang Chol on a visit to China, according to a report.

Present on the occasion were Huang Chen, minister, and Ho Ching-chih and Yao Chung-ming, vice-ministers, of culture of the State Council of China. Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, was present there. A talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere on the occasion.

HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT TO IRAN REPORTED

SK011744Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 31 Aug 78 SK

[Text] According to a report, the Shahanshah of Iran Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Queen Farah Pahlavi arranged a lavish banquet for Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's

Republic of China, on the evening of 29 August at Qeistan Palace in Tehran. Members of Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's entourage Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Yu-yang and Huang Hua were invited to the banquet.

Attending the banquet were the shahanshah's brother, the queen, the queen's mother, Prime Minister Ja'far Sharif-Emami and ranking Iranian officials.

Shahanshah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spoke at the banquet. The shahanshah, in his speech, noted that Iran and China created, over a long period of time, true and abundant cultures and civilizations and said that constructive cooperation between the two countries continue in favor of their mutual interests.

Mentioning Iran's state policies, the shahanshah said: Iran has been following the principles of mutual respect, of cooperation in cultural, scientific, technological and economic sectors and of the maintenance of peaceful coexistence and friendly relations with countries with divergent social, political systems and ideologies.

Noting that China has achieved brilliant successes in the political, economic, industrial and scientific spheres and the international arena, and is developing thanks to its great potentiality, natural resources and the people's ceaseless efforts, he said that the successes achieved by the Chinese people deserve praise and respect and that Iran, a fraternal country, watches the successes with great interests.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in his speech, noted that Iran is a country with a long history and an ancient culture and said that the friendship between the Chinese people and the Iranian people was cemented over a long period. Pointing out that political, economic and cultural relations between the two countries are rapidly developing, he said that it is greatly satisfying that a firm foundation is being provided to further develop friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

He further stated: We need lasting and peaceful international atmosphere in constructing our country and improving our people's living standards. It has consistently been our desire to develop friendly relations and cooperation with all countries on these five principles--mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, mutual non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, equality and reciprocity, and peaceful coexistence.

He continued: The Chinese people have begun a new Long March and are striving to convert China into a modern socialist power by the turn of the century. We are relying on our own strength in constructing our country. At the same time we are trying to import advanced science and technology from abroad.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. After the banquet there was an art performance.

PAK CHONG-HUI ECONOMY TALK 'INTENDED TO LULL DISCONTENT'

3K041236Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 4 Sep 78 3K

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--Traitor Pak Chong-hui on September 1 published a "talk" starting a so-called "national movement for regular savings," according to a report from Seoul.

He blabbed that "the stabilisation of prices" is, of course, necessary, but still more urgent at this juncture is to do away with "waste" and "extravagance" and "establish a habit of hard-working, economy and savings."

It was not accidental for him to make a noisy play of these impertinent phrases. The ever more serious bankruptcy of the South Korean economy and unprecedented price fluctuations have invited from the South Korean people the critical voice: "It gets ever harder to earn a living." "No more [of] this wretched life!" Those ignorant of economy play politics."

It is clear to everyone that the tongue-wagging of traitor Pak Chong-hui was intended to lull the discontent of the people and, moreover, shift on to them the blame for the consequences of his misrule.

It is well known a fact that the South Korean economy as a whole has sunk into a confusion and prices are jumping uncontrollably because the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have suffocated the national industry by inducing foreign capital to hasten the militarisation of the economy and fanned the soaring prices by causing an untold inflation through the random issue of bank notes without security and steadily raising utility fees.

Furthermore, millions of working people are now roaming about the streets, finding no jobs, and even the employed working people are paid low wages less than one-third or one-fifth of the minimum monthly living cost under the misrule on the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique.

Nevertheless, traitor Pak Chong-hui cried for "economy" and "savings," trying to make it appear that the price jump is caused by the speculation, luxury and waste of the people. This is a shameless balderdash reversing fact.

As for the practice of speculation vogue in South Korea these days, it is fostered by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique who have made fortunes by playing tricks with land, houses and stocks and committed bribery.

As everyone knows, it is none other than the "yusin" clan who wallow in dissipation and extravagance with the money they rake in by fleecing the people and practising corruption and swindle.

This notwithstanding, traitor Pak Chong-hui feigned ignorance of this that day, which revealed the intention of his clique to intensify plunder of the people.

U.S. 'TO MOBILIZE RADAR PLANES' IN MILITARY EXERCISE

SK041555Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Sep (KCNA)--The U.S. imperialists scheme to mobilise even radar planes in the U.S. mainland in a "joint South Korea-U.S. anti-air exercise" due in South Korea, according to a foreign press report from Washington.

They contemplate to move these planes to Okinawa and Yokohama bases within this month to bring them into an air base in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists are these days mobilising their forces stationed at bases in the U.S. mainland and other parts in war exercises in South Korea more frequently to boost the morale of the moribund South Korean puppets and heighten tension.

Developments show how frantically the U.S. imperialists try to unleash a new war of aggression against the northern half of the republic behind the curtain of "troop pullout."

YUGOSLAV MILITARY DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

SK051716Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1642 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, arrived in Pyongyang on September 5 by special plane on a visit to Korea.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport compound were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito. The guests were warmly welcomed at the airport by soldiers of the Korean People's Army and working people in the city.

Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, and Kim Kwang-chin, Pak Chung-kuk and other KPA generals and officers, and a personage concerned were present at the airport to meet them. Also meeting the delegation was Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav Ambassador to Korea.

A function welcoming the delegation was held at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and our country, chief of staff Stane Potocar, in company with Comrade O Chin-u, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

Meeting With O Chin-u

SK051717Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1645 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, today met and had a friendly conversation with the military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, who paid a courtesy call on him. Present on the occasion were KPA Generals Kim Kwang-chin and Pak Chung-kuk.

5 September Talks

SK051718Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1647 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--Talks were held in Pyongyang on September 5 between the military delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the military delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces and chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army, and KPA Generals Kim Kwang-chin and Pak Chung-kuk and others and present on the Yugoslav side were head of the delegation Stane Potocar, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army and members of the delegation Dusan Pekic, Petar Gracanin, Augustin Jukic and others.

At the talks both sides discussed the problem of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples and armies of the two countries and other problems of common concern in the military field. The talks proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

FOREIGN DELEGATIONS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE FOR 30TH ANNIVERSARY EVENTS

Yugoslav Delegation's Arrival

SK051715Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1638 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A Yugoslav party and government delegation headed by Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, member of the presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived here on September 5 by special plane to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up with due respect at the airport were a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the outstanding leader of the Yugoslav people Comrade Josip Broz Tito.

Thousands of working people in the city warmly greeted the members of the delegation at the airport. The delegation was met there by Comrade Pak Song-chol, Comrade Kye Ung-tae and personages concerned. Tode Vardziski, Yugoslav ambassador to our country, was also on hand.

A welcome function was held at the airport. After the national anthems of Yugoslavia and our country were played, Comrade Cvijetin Mijatovic, in company with Comrade Pak Song-chol, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army. The guests passed by the welcoming crowd, waving their hands to them, and headed for the guest house.

Tanzanian Prime Minister

SK060603Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0418 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A party and government delegation of Tanzania headed by Edward M. Sokoine, member of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania and prime minister of the United Republic of Tanzania, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on September 5 on a visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up with due respect in the centre of the airport were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Thousands of people in the city warmly welcomed the Tanzanian guests at the airport. Meeting them at the airport were Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Kye Ung-tae, and personages concerned. Tanzanian students studying in Korea were also present.

A function welcoming the delegation was held at the airport. After the band played the national anthems of the United Republic of Tanzania and our country, Prime Minister Edward M. Sokoine, in company with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

Welcome of Malagasy President

SK060645Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--Papers here today carry editorials most warmly welcoming Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, and his party paying an official state visit to our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary

of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon the initiative of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A NODONG SINMUN editorial says: President Didier Ratsiraka's revisit to our country is an expression of his deep trust in and support to our people; it has great meaning and is significant.

His excellency president's visit to our country this time constitutes a new milestone in consolidating and bringing to a higher stage the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Korea and Madagascar.

The editorial notes that the friendship between the peoples of Korea and Madagascar forged on the road of anti-imperialism and independence is consistently developing and flowering under the deep care and solicitude of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, and President Didier Ratsiraka, the outstanding leader of the Malagasy people.

Our people pay tribute to President Didier Ratsiraka for his energetic activities in developing and strengthening the friendship between Korea and Madagascar.

Today the Malagasy people express unbounded respect and reverence for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and highly praise the shining successes and experiences gained by our people in the revolution and construction under his wise leadership. The government and people of Madagascar regard the just struggle of our people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country as their own cause and have [words indistinct] actively supported us in the United Nations and other international bodies.

Our people express deep thanks for this to President Didier Ratsiraka and the Malagasy Government and people.

Under the correct leadership of President Didier Ratsiraka the Malagasy people have made great successes in firmly defending the revolutionary gains from the subversive manoeuvres of the domestic and foreign enemies, liquidating the aftermath of the colonial rule and building the national economy and national culture in accordance with the socialist revolutionary charter, the editorial notes, and stresses: Our people rejoice as over their own over the splendid successes of the Malagasy people and sincerely wish them greater success in their struggle.

It emphasizes: The unity between the peoples of Korea and Madagascar will make a contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and [words indistinct] accelerating the cause of peoples advancing toward independence and socialism.

Our people will as ever firmly unite with the peoples of the non-aligned countries including the Malagasy people, all peoples of the world advocating independence and relentlessly struggle for the common cause of anti-imperialism and independence.

List of Foreign Visitors

SK060640Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Delegations from foreign countries arrived in Pyongyang on 5 September by air to visit our country and attend the celebrations marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

When the plane carrying the guests touched down, the crowds warmly welcomed them, raising cheers and waving bunches of flowers.

The guests were met at the airport by Comrades Kim Yong-nam and Ho Tam and personages concerned Ho Chong-suk, Kim Si-hak, Choe Chong-kun, Kim Pong-chu, Hyon Chun-kuk, Yi Kwang-kun, Kil Chae-kyong, Kim Hyong-yul, Ho Paek-san, Kim Tae-hui, Kim U-chong and Mun Pyong-nok.

Arriving here yesterday were a government delegation of Burma headed by U Myint Maung, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma; a party and government delegation of Laos headed by Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister of industry and trade; a government delegation of Pakistan headed by Mohammad Arshad Chaudhry, minister of science and technology of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; a government delegation of Nepal headed by S.S. Kana, member of the National Panchayat of the Kingdom of Nepal; a delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Airo Kitayama, vice-chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party; a delegation of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) headed by Kanji Takayama, vice-chairman of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan and chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the All-Japan Metal Industry Workers Union; Rhitra Raja Dias Desinghe, special envoy of the president and Government of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka and ambassador of Sri Lanka to China; a government delegation of Thailand headed by M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to our country; Muhammad Abu al-Hasan, representative of the Government of Kuwait and ambassador of the State of Kuwait to China; Ahmad Titinbaye, representative of the Government of the Republic of Chad and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Embassy of Chad in our country; Abdul Karim Sylla, representative of the Government of the Republic of Guinea and charge d'affaires ad interim of the Guinean Embassy in our country; Pentti Suomela, special envoy of the president of the Republic of Finland and ambassador of Finland to our country; Torleiv Anda, special envoy of the government of the Kingdom of Norway and ambassador of Norway to our country; a delegation of the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG headed by Pero Ivacic, general director of TANJUG; a delegation of the Japan-Korea Solidarity Committee of Social Scientists headed by Atsushi Motohashi, professor of the Yokohama National University and a delegation of the newspaper SHAKAI SHIMPO, central organ of the Japan Socialist Party headed by its Editor-in-Chief Hiroshi Nukui.

An information delegation of the Government of Jordan headed by Mustafa Jabir, adviser of the Ministry of Information of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, arrived here by train.

Romanian Delegation

SK060540Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0414 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--A Romanian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and premier of the government, arrived in Pyongyang by special plane on September 5 to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Set up with due respect in the center of the airport compound were a portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the respected and beloved leader of the Romanian people.

Thousands of people in the city warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport, sending up cheers and waving bouquets. It was met at the airport by Comrades Yi Chong-ok, Ho Tam and Kong Chin-tae and personages concerned. Ambassador Paul Marinescu and staffers of the Romanian Embassy in Pyongyang were also present.

A welcome function took place at the airport in honour of the delegation. After the band played the national anthems of the Romanian Socialist Republic and our country, Comrade Manea Manescu, in company with Comrade Yi Chong-ok, reviewed a guard of honour of the Korean People's Army.

Kim Meeting With Romanians

SK060553Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 received the Romanian party and government delegation visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Romanian party and government delegation headed by Comrade Manea Manescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and premier of the government.

Comrades Yi Chong-ok and Ho Tam were on hand. Also present was Paul Marinescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country.

The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

He also courteously conveyed to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song a gift from Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and a gift in the name of the Government of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Guyana Delegation Meeting With Kim

SK060611Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0340 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 5 received the Guyanese party and government delegation visiting our country to attend the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Present on the occasion were the members of the Guyanese party and government delegation headed by Comrade P.A. Reid, secretary general of the People's National Congress Party and deputy prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

Comrade Kong Chin-tae was on hand. Also present was John Carter, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the cooperative Republic of Guyana to our country.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Korean Sportsmen From Japan

SK060636Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 6 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A Relay group for conveying loyal letters of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, arrived in Pyongyang by train on September 5.

It is headed by Kang Sa-kyu, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan. It came with loyal letters of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan reverentially addressed to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song on the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic.

At the Sopo railway station, a large number of students and children in the city enthusiastically welcomed them, waving bunches of flowers.

The members of the relay group on whose chests were read the slogan "May the great leader enjoy good health and a long life!" left the railway station toward the city, the flag bearing a portrait of the respected and beloved leader respectfully held up at the head of the bicycle procession and the flag of the republic flying over them.

Along the roads the group was warmly welcomed by a multitude of working people and students and children of the city.

Comrade Chong Chun-ki and personages concerned gladly exchanged greetings with the members of the relay group on the road. The group arrived in Wonsan on September 3 by the ship Mangyonbong.

International Friendship Exhibit

SK052350Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--The International Friendship Exhibition opened on the threshold of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland, which will be recorded as a new milestone in the history of our nation.

The exhibition was built in modern architecture, national in style and socialist in content and well harmonic with beautiful natural scenery. It is a six storeyed building with a total floor space of 28,000 square metres.

It is a grand edifice and great monumental creation of our era showing the high international prestige of our country and the firm friendship and solidarity between our people and the revolutionary peoples the world over.

The beautifully painted roof curves, blue tiles of well-shaped roofs looking like flying cranes and inside ceilings and walls which are relieved with "Kimilsong flower," magnolia and azalea--all these are in perfect national style. Wood is not used and the building has no windows, but it looks as if wood were used and there were windows; light, temperature and humidity are automatically regulated. Our heroic builders completed this edifice of world standard in ancient style in a matter of one year or so with modern building materials of the 20th century.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song visited the exhibition on August 26 and noted with great satisfaction that it was built in good national style well harmonized with beautiful natural scenery.

On display in the order of continents and countries in scores of rooms of the exhibition, a historic monumental edifice which will be handed down generation after generation, are more than 25,000 pieces, part of valuable gifts of best wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song from heads of state, governments, revolutionary organisations, public and political figures and people of all strata of over 120 countries of the world.

Set up with due respect in the presentation hall is a plaster bust of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song writing an immortal classic work with a pen in his hand, looking forward into the road ahead of the time and revolution with his clairvoyance. All the exhibits in the rooms are expressive of the boundless respect, ardent reverence and best wishes of the world revolutionary people for the great leader.

An ivory sculpture of the native home in Mangyongdae presented by the wise leader of the Chinese people Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly shows the traditional friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Chinese peoples and the infinite respect of the Chinese party, leaders and people to the great leader. This gift portraying the native home in Mangyongdae where the sun of revolution rose was originally initiated by the great leader of the Chinese people Chairman Mao Tsetung and Premier Chou En-lai during their lifetime and perfected by Chairman Hua Kuo-feng to present it to the great leader.

The Romanian leaders presented to the great leader a woolen carpet and a flower-patterned leather waistcoat which they present only to respected and dear personages in their national tradition.

The director of the Arab Information Organisation portrayed his august image with types of national language in which the full text of his immortal classic work "Let Us Intensify the Anti-Imperialist, Anti-U.S. Struggle" was translated. A public figure of Nepal presented a gold work in relief portraying the great leader framed by 60 flowers and defended by a lion and a dragon. It expresses his determination to defend and guard in every way the high authority and prestige of the great leader.

The members of the Lahore, Pakistan, "Committee for the Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il-song" presented a flag made of unchangeable marble they brought from Quetta, hundreds of kilometres away from Lahore; inscribed on it are words wishing good health and a long life to the great leader.

All the exhibits reflect the boundless respect and reverence of the revolutionary people of the world for the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, their praise to him for his great exploits performed for the development of the international communist movement and working-class movement and his noble communist virtues and their sincere wishes for his good health and long life.

Indeed, the International Friendship Exhibition shows the high prestige and honour of our country which has ushered in the era of unprecedented development and prosperity in its 5,000 year long history and the world people's friendship and solidarity with and support to our people. It is a school of revolutionary education instilling great national pride into the hearts of our people.

LEADERS MARK COMPLETION OF PYONGYANG SUBWAY PROJECT

SK050503Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 5 Sep 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Sep (KCNA)--A ceremony for the completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang metro was held on the spot on September 3 in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The completion of this project at a time when the entire party members and working people are winning signal victories by rushing vigorously at the last charge in the "100-day battle" to significantly greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the republic as a grand festival of victors, is a proud gift of labour of the metro constructors to the fete of September.

The metro constructors who had performed shining feats in the third-stage project of the Pyongyang metro and a large crowd of people, gathered in front of the Kwangbok station with bunches of flowers and balloons in their hands, overflowing with boundless honour and joy at having the ceremony in the presence of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, was hung with due respect on the facade of the neatly built Kwangbok station building. Hanging from the huge balloons soaring high in the skies were the slogans "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" "Long live the glorious Workers Party of Korea!" and the words "May the great leader enjoy a long life in good health!"

At 8:45 am, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song arrived at the Kwangbok station amid the welcome music. At that moment the stormy cheers "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" burst forth and balloons flew into the skies. A working woman respectfully presented a bouquet of fragrant flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

After answering the enthusiastic cheers of the crowd, he heard a report on the completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang metro. He cut the red tape hung before the Kwangbok station. Then he saw round the new section of the metro. Accompanying him were Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Yim Chun-chu, Chon Mun-sop, Kim Chung-nin, Kye Ung-tae, Kim Yong-nam, Kim Hwan, Kim Man-kum, Ho Tam, Kang Song-san, Chong Chun-ki, Yun Ki-pok and Kong Chin-tae, and leading personnel of the central and Pyongyang municipal party and government organs.

The new section of the Pyongyang metro has been built very splendidly in accordance with the policy of the party on constructing it under a far-reaching plan and rendering artistic beauty to its architectural ornaments.

Its builders completed the project in a brief time by launching into bold operations and organising battle meticulously, with our own technique and our own strength, courageously surmounting the unfavourable lay of the land and manifold difficulties and the artists magnificently and beautifully decorated each underground station with grand mural paintings, mosaics and sculptures wonderfully done, with ardent loyalty to splendidly build the precious monumental creation to be handed down to the future generation, holding to the intention of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song went down to the metro station by the escalator, got into an electric coach and saw the stations one by one. He expressed deep satisfaction, going round the Kwangbok, Konguk, Hwanggumbol, Konsol and Hyoksin stations.

At the Kwangbok station he expressed satisfaction, looking at the grand mural paintings of Lake Samjiyon with Mount Paekdu-san on the far background and of the Chongbol bivouacking site with a red flag of revolution flying over it and sculptures depicting the heroic struggle of the anti-Japanese guerrillas and people for the liberation of the fatherland and praised the mural painting of Lake Samjiyon saying that it was painted so well that it makes one fancy that he is on the shore of the lake.

At the Konguk station he appreciated the mosaics showing a panoramic view of Pyongyang today which has changed beyond recognition in the Workers Party age and the appearance of factories and villages and decorative sculptures. He said with joy that the Potongbol plain which was the most squalid place unfit for human habitation in the past has turned today into a paradise.

He praised the artists who had produced such successful works and gave teachings on properly regulating the temperature and humidity so the precious works could be preserved long.

At the Hwanggumbol station, he saw with deep satisfaction the beautiful mural paintings spreading on the walls of both sides like folding screens which depict the plenteous socialist cooperative fields of our country and graceful architectures of the metro station, saying that the exquisitely built marble pillars were very agreeable to look at. He highly praised the metro builders for their great feats.

Saying that the working people and students in the city should be induced to make a more extensive use of the convenient metro where it is not cold in winter and not warm in summer, he gave instructions to manufacture more electric coaches to increase their number on the rails.

Giving instructions to continue with the fourth-stage project of the Pyongyang metro, he taught its concrete direction and ways. He expressed thanks to the metro builders and artists for their successful completion of the third-stage project of the Pyongyang metro.

The metro builders, who had the greatest honour of receiving his teachings, were all filled with determination to attain again brilliant results in labour in the fourth-stage project of the metro.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song posed for a photograph with metro builders who had performed shining feats in its third-stage project.

PHAM VAN DONG'S SOUTHEAST ASIA TRIP CRITICIZED

BK060423Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 5 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong's Visit to Southeast Asia Is a Silent Cat-Like Visit"]

[Text] Immediately after the war ended in 1975, Vietnam boasted about its military equipment in an attempt to intimidate various countries in Southeast Asia. Vietnam flaunted its military might in this truculent and arrogant way because it surmised that its forces could attack and take over any area in Southeast Asia. As for Kampuchea, Vietnam believed that it could take over Kampuchea and make it a puppet within a short period of time.

Thus, by relying on their supporters--with international expansionism as the ringleader --since mid-1977 the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors have formulated a plan to attack and take over Kampuchea with a single stroke, as in the 1968 attack on Czechoslovakia, in an attempt to use Kampuchea as a springboard for pursuing their territorial expansion in Southeast Asia as a whole. However, the "fight quickly, win quickly" strategy of Vietnam was strategically routed and smashed at the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978 by the Kampuchean people and Kampuchean Revolutionary Army.

Due to this military defeat on the battlefield Vietnam has been faced with serious difficulties and hardships in all fields at home. At the same time, its true face of carrying out aggression, expansion and annexation against Kampuchean territory has continuously been unmasked by the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world, thus isolating it more and more in the international arena.

Because of this bitter defeat, Vietnam has suffered a deadlock, and its strength and its truculent and arrogant nature have been routed. It is due to this situation that Vietnam has had to employ a new maneuver, namely, first hiding its claws. Thus the forthcoming visit to a number of Southeast Asian countries by Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong is merely a silent catlike trip to salvage Vietnam's defeats in Kampuchea, Southeast Asia and the world.

Previously Vietnam threatened and intimidated various countries in Southeast Asia, but now, because it desires to swallow up Kampuchea, it is pretending to be "an honest man" by advertising its desire for a so-called "independent, neutral and peaceful Southeast Asia". This is a Vietnamese maneuver aimed at deceiving the Southeast Asian countries into relaxing their vigilance so that Vietnam can make preparations to pursue its aggression and expansion against Kampuchea and advance toward dominating Southeast Asia --the main aim of international expansionism and its out-and-out lackey, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique.

However, no matter how hard it tries to deceive and hoodwink others, Vietnam can never conceal its evil aggressive and expansionist nature and its cunning tricks of turning black into white.

The forthcoming visit of the Vietnamese prime minister, made silently as a cat, can never mislead public opinion in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world. On the contrary, the people in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world will become more aware of the evil face of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique--the face of aggression, expansion and annexation against others' territory and of being an out-and-out running dog of international expansionism.

Knowing the aim of Pham Van Dong's visit and being well aware of the cunning nature of Vietnam, the people of the Southeast Asian countries hate and reject it.

NUON CHEA DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES IN PEKING REPORTED

BK050625Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 5 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On 3 September 1978, the delegation of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly led by Comrade Nuon Chea, deputy secretary of the Central Committee of the KCP and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly, paid its respects to the remains of Comrade Mao Tse-tung, the great leader and teacher of the Chinese people. The delegation was accompanied by Comrade Wu Hsin-yu, deputy secretary general of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China; Comrade Sun Hao, Chinese ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea; and many other Chinese comrades concerned.

Comrade Nuon Chea and the delegation laid a wreath before the statue of Chairman Mao Tse-tung and observed a moment of silence with profound sentiments of respect. Later, the delegation visited the No 3 textile factory in Peking. The comrades chairman and vice chairman of the factory committee and many cadres were on hand at the factory to welcome the delegation. A large smiling crowd, exhibiting intimate and warm sentiments, waved bouquets, beat drums and shouted slogans to welcome the delegation. The factory was decorated with big posters on which were written the slogan "Long live the militant solidarity between our two parties and countries of China and Kampuchea".

During the conversation, the comrade chairman of the Standing Committee of the Kampuchean People's Representative Assembly conveyed sentiments of fraternal revolutionary friendship and militant solidarity from the Kampuchean people and working class to the fraternal Chinese people and working class. The comrade said that the CCP and the Chinese people have continuously supported our Kampuchean people's struggle from one phase to another during the fight against the U.S. imperialists as well as in the current struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors. The comrade chairman of the factory committee reiterated to the delegation: We resolutely support the Kampuchean people's struggle against aggression, expansion and annexation by the Vietnamese enemy, and we hope that the Kampuchean people's struggle will be crowned with success.

On the afternoon of the same day, Comrade Chi Peng-fei, member of the CCP Central Committee and vice chairman and secretary general of the NPC Standing Committee, led the delegation to visit the subway and then the iron and steel factory. At the factory, Comrade Chou Kuan-wu, vice minister of industry [as heard] and many other comrades responsible for the factory welcomed the delegation. Hundreds of workers and other people extended their warm welcome and expressed their joyful feelings to the Kampuchean guests of honor by applauding, waving Kampuchean and Chinese national flags and bouquets, beating drums and shouting slogans. Everywhere the delegation visited the Chinese comrades expressed their salutations to the Kampuchean people who dared to wage a resolute struggle against the Vietnamese enemy. They also paid attention to and expressed admiration for our Kampuchean people's struggle against the expansionist and annexationist Vietnamese aggressors and the major expansionist and imperialist powers.

RESULTS OF HUA KUO-FENG VISIT TO IRAN REPORTED

BK040349Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Sep 78 BK

["International News" feature]

[Text] Following the conclusion of his official friendship visits to the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, successfully paid an official friendship visit to Iran from 29 August to 1 September 1978.

During his visit to Iran, Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the shah of Iran met and held talks in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and warm friendship. Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the shah of Iran expressed their satisfaction with the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries during the past years. The Iranian head of state thanked the Chinese Government for its firm stand in support of Iran's proposal for the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean to become zones of peace free from contention by major imperialist power and major expansionist power. Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng highly valued Iran's stand to defend and protect its own independence and sovereignty.

The two sides signed an agreement on cultural cooperation between China and Iran which will proceed in conformity with the principles of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and mutual interest.

Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the Chinese Government delegation that he led left Teheran by special plane for home on the morning of 1 September 1978. The official friendship visit of Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the PRC Government delegation has promoted mutual understanding and strengthened and further expanded the traditional bonds of friendship and cooperation between the PRC and Iran on the basis of equality, respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, nonaggression and mutual interest.

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES VIETNAM'S INDOCHINA STRATEGY

BK020335Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 78 BK

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong Clique Nurtures the Ambition to Annex Kampuchean Territory and Implements in a Most Fascist and Barbaric Manner its Strategy To Eliminate the Kampuchean Race"]

[Text] A most vicious and criminal aim of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique is to annex Kampuchean territory within a fixed period of time and then to eliminate the Kampuchean race by Vietnamizing it. Our forebears were always well aware of this most criminal Vietnamese design. At present, this design is even better known and understood by our collective people and Revolutionary Army. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique's brand of aggression, territorial annexation and race elimination has become very evident to the Kampuchean people and to world public opinion and all peace-loving people.

Much evidence proves that the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique entertains the criminal design to eliminate the Kampuchean race. In fact, in 1930 the Vietnamese Communist Party [as heard] formulated the Indochina federation strategy which the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been actively trying to implement. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique not only glorified, honors and admires the Vietnamese feudalists who aggressed against and violated the territory of other countries and eliminated other races such as those in Champa and Kampuchean Kraom, but it is also encouraging its cadres, armed forces and people to learn from the examples of the Vietnamese feudalists which it regards as the Vietnamese heritage. It is doing this to encourage its cadres, armed forces and people to aggress against the territory of other countries and to eliminate other races just as Vietnamese feudalists of previous generations once did.

Since the end of the war against the French colonialists, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique has been sending Vietnamese nationals to live in Kampuchean territory in ever increasing numbers. The clique hopes that within 30 years Vietnamese nationals will form the largest ethnic group in Kampuchea. As for the Kampuchean national who are the rightful owners of Kampuchean territory, they would consequently become a minority ethnic group and ultimately be Vietnamized. Such is the most criminal plan of the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique for eliminating the Kampuchean race.

Since the total liberation of Kampuchea, the Vietnamese clique has been actively implementing the Kampuchean race-elimination strategy by nibbling at Kampuchean territory along the border, from one to two square inches up to seven square kilometers at a time, by sending its people to settle on our territory and gradually and secretly moving border markers further into our territory just as the Vietnamese feudalists did when they annexed Champa and Kampuchea Kraom. In addition, the clique has taught its people, armed forces and cadres to despise the Kampuchean people. The clique has said that it is imperative to crush the Kampuchean people. Finally, it has dispatched a large number of troops to invade Kampuchean territory in the arrogant and ferocious manner.

In particular, in late 1977 and early 1978 the Vietnamese invaded our territory and killed and terrorized the Kampuchean people in the most ferocious, barbaric and fascist manner, including the old, the young, men, women and infants still in their cradles. More savage and fascist is the fact that the Vietnamese enemy rounded up a number of our Kampuchean people who could not escape and forcibly took them to Vietnam. These people were subjected to all manner of cruel tortures and were then herded into a detention area where they were secretly killed with hand grenades and machineguns in a manner even more barbaric than that of the Hitlerite group.

Another concrete example is the fact that when they invaded Kampuchea, the Vietnamese planned to attack and occupy Takeo Province by the middle of March 1978. The Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique instructed its people, cadres and armed forces that if it succeeded in occupying any area of Takeo Province it would take over administrative control and send people from Hanoi to occupy this area. Early this year the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong sent 100,000 people from the northern part of Vietnam and 90,000 people from Hanoi to Moat Chruk [former Chau Doc Province] to prepare to administer, settle and farm in Takeo and Kampot Provinces in the event its armed forces could occupy this area.

The clique is continuing to encourage its followers, armed forces and people to constantly remember that Kampuchean territory belongs to the Vietnamese and that the Kampuchean people are a minority ethnic group of Vietnam who will in the long run be Vietnamized. This is a most criminal design of the Vietnamese Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique which has actively implemented the Kampuchean race elimination plan of turning Kampucheans into Vietnamese within a fixed period of time. In so doing the clique has run counter to the current revolutionary movement in the world. If the Vietnamese persist in following this strategy to brazenly annex Kampuchean territory and to eliminate the Kampuchean race, the Le Duan-Pham Van Dong clique will certainly head for destruction and ultimately for suicide. Due to the efforts of the Kampuchean people and the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, who under the correct and wise leadership of the KCP continue to strive to fulfill the national defense and construction tasks for the country's development, the Kampuchean race and democratic Kampuchea will continue to firmly enjoy prestige, happiness, prosperity, progress, independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for generations to come.

BRIEFS

TANG KOUK DISTRICT CROPS--Thanks to the waterworks and the rice yields achieved last year, in 1978 our cooperative peasants in Tang Kouk district, Kompong Cham Leu sector, central region, are able to maximize production far more effectively and rapidly than ever before. They completed transplanting the rainy season rice crop in August this year and have grown more secondary food crops and vegetables than in 1977. They have grown 822 hectares of corn, 514 hectares of cassavas, 226 hectares of soybeans, 47 hectares of bananas, 200 hectares of cotton plants and a large quantity of various kinds of vegetables. They are determined to strive harder to fulfill and even overfulfill party's production plan. [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 78 BK]

PHOUN SIPASEUT ARRIVES HOME FROM NONALINED CONFERENCE

BK060551Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 6 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vice Premier and Foreign Affairs Minister Phoun Sipaseut and an LPDR Foreign Affairs Ministry delegation arrived in Vientiane on the afternoon of 5 September after attending the recent nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade and ending friendly visits to some socialist countries, namely the CSSR, the GDR and Poland.

Welcoming the vice premier at Wattai Airport were Khamtai Siphandon, vice premier, national defense minister and commander in chief of the LPLA; Sali Vongkhamdao, minister in charge of the Premier's Office; Souk Vongsak, public health minister; some other ministers and vice ministers; a number of foreign affairs ministry cadres and officials; and members of the diplomatic corps in Laos.

GOVERNMENT LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

BK020454Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Kaysone Phomvihane, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and premier of the LPDR, and Comrade Souphanouvong, president of the LPDR and of the Supreme People's Council, yesterday sent a joint greetings message to Comrade Ton Duc Thang, president of the SRV; Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the Standing Committee of the SRV National Assembly; and Comrade Pham Van Dong, premier of the SRV, in Hanoi.

The message reads as follows: On the occasion of the 33d anniversary of the SRV national day, on behalf of the LPRP, the Supreme People's Council, the LPDR Government, the Lao people and in our own names, we are elated to convey to you, comrades, and through you, to the Vietnamese Communist Party, the National Assembly, the SRV Government and the fraternal, heroic Vietnamese people--close comrades in arms of the Lao people--our comradeship, fraternal salutations and warmest greetings.

Over the past 33 years the heroic, creative Vietnamese people, under the talented leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party and the Vietnam Workers Party in the past and the Vietnamese Communist Party at present, have gloriously and majestically defeated old colonialism, completely liberated their beloved country, unified the Vietnamese nation and established the SRV, thereby realizing the testament of great Chairman Ho Chi Minh and the aspiration of the fraternal Vietnamese people.

The birth of the SRV changed the balance of forces in Southeast Asia in favor of the revolution and has contributed to the guarantee of peace, independence and security in this region and in the world. The fraternal Vietnamese people are devoting all of their energy and talents to implementing the second 5-year plan as adopted by the Vietnamese Communist Party in its fourth congress, thereby systematically scoring brilliant achievements. At present, the Vietnamese people are advancing with quick, firm and vigorous steps toward the development of their socialist country. Agriculture, industry, technology, science, a national defense potential without precedent and the people's living conditions have improved and developed with each passing day, thus raising the reputation and prestige of the SRV in the international arena.

These achievements are not only significant to the consolidation and the strengthening of the world socialist forces but also a great contribution to the struggle of various nations for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. As close comrades in arms we would like to wholeheartedly hail these great achievements of the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider them as our own.

We are very happy to see that the two fraternal peoples of Laos and Vietnam recently celebrated the first anniversary of the signing of the joint statement, the friendship and cooperation treaty and the treaty on the delimitation of the national borders between the LPDR and the SRV. The effective implementation of these treaties demonstrates the concrete consolidation of the friendly relations, comradeship and fraternal solidarity, cooperation and mutual assistance between our two countries--Laos and Vietnam--which have strengthened and developed in all respects with every passing day.

Our Lao people are very proud to have the Vietnamese people as very close and faithful comrades in arms. They are under the leadership of the Vietnamese Communist Party, a great Marxist-Leninist party, one with a correct line of independence and sovereignty which understands how to combine the profound spirit of patriotism with bright proletarian internationalism.

Our Lao people deeply appreciate the Vietnamese people's continual love, solidarity, support and assistance for the cause of the Lao revolution. We would like to take this opportunity to express our sincere thanks and profound gratitude to the party, government and people of Vietnam. We sympathize with the SRV for being oppressed, threatened, provoked, slandered and sabotaged by the imperialists and international reactionaries when it is concentrating all of its efforts on healing the wounds of the destructive war and carrying out national reconstruction. However, we firmly believe that all these problems will be settled through negotiations.

Therefore, we support the correct stand of the SRV which seeks to settle all problems fully through negotiations. We are convinced that under the correct and talented leadership of the Vietnamese communist party, the Vietnamese people--who maintain a tradition of resolute, undaunted and victorious struggle and their just position and who have gained broad international support and assistance--will certainly be able to defeat all sabotage schemes and the acts of the imperialists and international reactionaries. They will score new, yet greater achievements and advance on the path of socialist national construction, thus contributing to the maintenance of peace and to the cause of the revolution in this region and in the rest of the world.

On this auspicious occasion we wish you, comrades, good health and the fraternal Vietnamese people new, ever greater achievements in implementing the second 5-year plan as set forth by the fourth congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party. May the great friendship, the special unshakeable solidarity, and the fraternal cooperation on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism between the two peoples of Laos and Vietnam develop and last forever. On the same occasion, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs, and Comrade Souk Vongsak, president of the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association, also sent separate greetings messages to Comrade Nguyen Duy Trinh, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs of the SRV, and Comrade Tran Huu Duc, president of the Vietnamese-Lao Friendship Association, respectively.

National Day Film Show

BK030927Y Hanoi KPL in English 0911 GMT 3 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 3 Sep (KPL)--The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association last night held a film show at the municipal theatre in Vientiane, marking the 33rd national day of Vietnam. Among the spectators were Sali Vongkhamso, secretary of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and minister at the Premier's Office; Souk Vongsak, member of the party Central Committee and president of the Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association; Khamphai Boupha, acting minister for foreign affairs; ministers, vice ministers, members of the Lao Supreme People's Council, and representatives of public offices and mass organisations. Ambassadors and staff members of the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos were also present.

SIANG PASASON Congratulatory Editorial

BK021410Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[SIANG PASASON 2 September editorial: "Wholeheartedly Welcome the 33d Anniversary of the SRV National Day"]

[Text] Today, 2 September, the Vietnamese people of all nationalities, who are close comrades-in-arms of the Lao people, are massively and magnificently celebrating the 33d anniversary of the national day.

Thirty-three years ago, under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party [as heard] led by President Ho Chi Minh, the great leader of the Vietnamese people, the Vietnamese people triumphantly staged the August uprising and established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--the first democratic state in Southeast Asia. This was the first success of the revolution of the Vietnamese working class and peasants and marked an end to slavery under foreigners. The success of Vietnam's August revolution shook the French colonialists and other imperialists in the world and drove them into the stage in which they have begun to collapse. Meanwhile it opened up a new era for the colonized peoples in Asia to rise up in struggle against colonialism to win independence for their countries.

A few months after the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the French colonialists, supported by the U.S. imperialists, returned to invade Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party led by President Ho Chi Minh, the Vietnamese people, side by side with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, victoriously waged a resistance for 9 years.

However, following the complete defeat of the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists again invaded Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. After a 20-year national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, a struggle full of sacrifices, the Vietnamese people, together with the Lao and Kampuchean peoples, completely defeated the U.S. imperialists. On 30 April 1975, the Vietnamese people triumphantly fulfilled the task of liberating South Vietnam, thus uniting Vietnam and establishing a socialist republic under the wise leadership of the heroic Vietnam Communist Party.

This year the fraternal Vietnamese are celebrating their national day in an atmosphere in which the Vietnamese people of all nationalities are rejoicing at the various great achievements recorded in the cause of socialist transformation and socialist construction throughout the country, and in an enthusiastic atmosphere of determination to defend their sovereignty and territorial integrity. With their enthusiastic revolutionary spirit in strictly implementing the resolutions of the fourth congress of the Vietnam Communist Party, people throughout Vietnam have heightened their right to collective mastery and have industriously engaged in labor, making agricultural and industrial production leap forward and gradually fulfilling the second 5-year plan.

In southern Vietnam, the socialist transformation movement has achieved glorious success, thus permanently eliminating the system of man's exploitation by man. The movement to organize collective agricultural and handicraft production has developed, marketing co-operatives have been set up and industrial production has been satisfactorily restored. Moreover, problems left over by the old regime in South Vietnam regarding more than 3 million unemployed people have been resolved and the social vestiges of the old regime have been eliminated.

In northern Vietnam, agricultural cooperatives have been improved to suit large-scale socialist production. Industrial production has swiftly developed. Following industrial and agricultural progress and development, the Vietnamese people's living conditions have considerably improved.

To swiftly and firmly build their society, the Vietnamese people throughout the country have concentrated every strength on production and improving the people's living conditions. For example, they have achieved enormous successes in the movement to build irrigation projects, expand cultivated areas, reclaim wasteland and expand ricefields. Parallel with the rapid development in the communication, transportation, education and public health sectors, the Vietnamese people's national defense forces have been constantly consolidated and strengthened and are highly capable of defending Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

In its correct domestic and foreign policies, the SRV pursues a policy of independence, friendship and nonalignment. The Vietnamese people's national construction and national defense tasks have been positively supported by the various progressive countries throughout the world. The status and prestige of the party and government of the SRV have markedly risen in the international arena.

Laos and Vietnam are neighboring countries and close comrades-in-arms and have had relation since ancient times. As our two countries both waged national salvation struggles against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, the relationship between the respective parties, governments and peoples has become a special one, unique in the world. This special relationship, created and nurtured by the great President Ho Chi Minh, has constantly grown and been consolidated. In the past, Laos and Vietnam fought shoulder to shoulder, shared even a single grain of rice or vegetable leaf, shared weal and woe and jointly won victories. Our two peoples are now standing side by side and assisting each other in building and defending their countries.

The success of the special cooperation between the parties, states and peoples of Laos and Vietnam in the new period is manifested in the implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation and the treaty on the delineation of the national border and in other treaties signed by the two sides on the basis of respect for each other's sovereignty and territorial integrity. Our true spirit of proletarian internationalism has served as a firm basis for the development of cooperation between, for national construction in, and for the defense of our two countries so that we can quickly and steadily advance toward socialism.

Meanwhile, the special cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Vietnam also serves as an important factor in each country's task of defending independence and constitutes a positive contribution to defending peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world. On this auspicious occasion, the Lao people once again wish fraternal Vietnamese new, still greater success in the task of building and defending their country and in turning the SRV into a strong, prosperous socialist country, thus positively contributing to defending peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

PHOTO EXHIBITION MARKS DPRK FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK021500Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1100 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Yesterday evening the Lao Committee in Support of the Unification of Korea and the DPRK ambassador to Laos jointly opened a photo exhibition on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK. It was organized at the exhibition hall in the Ministry of Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism in Vientiane city.

Attending the opening ceremony were Sisana Sian, minister of propaganda, information, culture and tourism; Khampheng Boupha, minister of posts and telecommunications; Khamphai Boupha, vice minister of foreign affairs; Kham-ouan Boupha, vice minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation and member of the Lao Committee in Support of the Unification of Korea; and many cadres from various ministries and departments. The ceremony was also attended by some members of the diplomatic corps in Laos.

Kham-ouan Boupha delivered the opening speech on behalf of the Lao Committee in Support of the Unification of Korea. He said: the photographs displayed here show the achievements of the struggle for the unification of Korea and of construction work in Korea in the past 30 years under the leadership of the Korean Workers Party led by Comrade Kim Il-sung. The Korean war ended on 27 July 1953 in glorious victory for the Korean people. This manifested the correct and just line of the Korean Workers Party.

He also said that even though the photographs on display are simple and small, they illustrate the historic significance of the 30th anniversary of the DPRK and the achievements in socialist economic construction, art and culture of the Korean people.

Ambassador Yi Taek-hyon then made a speech. He expressed deep gratitude to the Lao party and government and the Lao Committee in Support of the Unification of Korea for organizing the photo exhibition. This has further strengthened and friendly relations and close cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and the DPRK and constitutes a great encouragement for the struggle to unify Korea through peaceful means.

Propaganda, Information, Culture and Tourism Minister Sisana Sisan cut the ribbon and accompanied the participants to view photographs in the exhibition hall.

INTERIM MEKONG COMMITTEE MEETING CONCLUDES 1 SEPTEMBER

BK020943Y Hanoi KPL in English 0858 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Sep (KPL)--The 3rd session of the Interim Mekong Committee including Laos, Vietnam and Thailand was concluded with success in Vientiane yesterday. At the session, apart from a key and urgent problem, namely to combat flood and assist the people in flood-stricken areas, the delegates discussed the role of the committee and its plans to help the three member countries in the three years to come.

At the closing meeting, head delegates of Thailand and Vietnam welcomed the results of the session and expressed thanks to the Lao Government and people for their warm reception. Then, Singkapo Sikhotchounnamani, head of the Lao delegation and chairman of the interim committee, delivered a speech, pointing to the success of the session and laid stress on the member countries' heavy obligation to put into practice the session's resolution. He said the situation in Southeast Asia and in the world as a whole has become more complicated because the imperialists and the international reactionary forces have colluded with each other to check and sabotage the movement for peace, national independence, justice and social progress. However, he said, the peoples of Laos, Vietnam and Thailand who have united with, assisted, and cooperated with one another, will be a basic factor for foiling their schemes of sabotage and overcoming all obstacles.

The session reelected Singkapo as chairman of the Interim Mekong Committee and decided to convene the next session of the committee in Hanoi in January 1979.

BRIEFS

MEDICAL DELEGATION TO USSR--Vientiane, 31 Aug--A delegation of the Lao Public Health Ministry led by Vice Minister Khamliang Phonsena left Vientiane yesterday afternoon for a conference on local medical work in the Soviet Union. It was seen off at Wattai airport by Minister Souk Vongsak, other Lao officials concerned, and the minister counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Laos. [Text] [Hanoi KPL in English 0916 GMT 31 Aug 78 BK]

COMMENTARY CONDEMNS PEKING'S 'WICKED SCHEMES'

OWO51303Y Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] China is presently staging a tragedy which is about to enter its third act. Things began when Chinese authorities, including Chinese Embassy staff in Hanoi, sent agents and spies to force and threaten Vietnamese of Chinese origin to go to China. As a result, thousands left Vietnam for China illegally. Peking filmed the exodus, accusing Vietnam of ostracizing Hoa people; that is, Vietnamese of Chinese origin. This became the pretext on which China cut all its aid to Vietnam and caused trouble, swiftly damaging relations between the two countries.

When Peking realized it had enough Hoa people to cause Vietnam the desired amount of trouble, act two began. It closed its borders. Wishing to continue to aggravate Vietnam, it comforted the stranded Hoa at the border checkpoints by providing them with food and sent its armed security men and soldiers to work with hooligans among the Hoa to create disturbances. The seriousness of these disturbances quickly escalated, leading to incidents like those at Bac Luan bridge and Huu Nghi Gate.

Act three is presently being prepared--that is, the return to Vietnam of the Hoa who went to China. Tens of thousands of Hoa people are being concentrated along the border from Tung Hsing to Hokou and thousands of rafts have been built to transport the Hoa who will reenter Vietnam across border rivers. Thousands of hooligans have been trained to use bows, knives and sticks to cause trouble and encroach upon Vietnamese territory. Thousands of Hoa have also been trained in espionage. Everything China has done [is] toward this objective--that is, to cause disturbances, interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs, cause extreme tension between the two countries and sabotage the long-standing Sino-Vietnamese relationship. That China can behave in this way earns it the criticism of all people of good conscience.

Thousands of Hoa forced to go to China have been subjected to tremendous personal suffering. Forced to leave their peaceful life as one of the minority nationalities living in Vietnam, forced to leave their families and friends, subjected to illness and death as a result of the ordeals and then sent to state farms, afforestation centers and construction sites immediately (?after) they arrived in China. The young had to undergo military training to become spies or commandos. Quite a few were dispatched to Kampuchea as soldiers.

China resorted to intimidation, coercion and deception to stop the Hoa at the border checkpoints while brazenly announcing that it welcomed Vietnam's decision to bring the stranded Hoa back to their former places of residence. Now, it intends to drive all the Hoa that have already left for China back into Vietnam. Why are they doing this? Before, China claimed it was receiving the Hoa for humanitarian reasons. Is it also humanitarian to send them back to Vietnam so that they will be ostracized, persecuted and expelled by Vietnam? Or is it that China now wants to leave all these Hoa [words indistinct] even in the case of war? Is it possible that the Chinese in dire straits a few weeks ago can suddenly become Vietnamese citizens to be expelled by Vietnam itself?

Throughout this melodrama the reactionary forces in the Peking leadership have shown themselves to be wicked, cold-blooded and barbarous. They have stopped at nothing to achieve their goal. The Vietnamese people strongly denounce and condemn the wicked schemes and criminal actions of the reactionary forces in the Peking leadership who are using the Hoa as a political pawn against Vietnam.

As Premier Pham Van Dong emphasized in his national day speech, the Vietnamese people are determined to struggle against encroachment upon their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, to defend their revolutionary gains and defend their peaceful labor and socialist cause. Those who continue to oppose Vietnam must bear full responsibility for all the consequences arising from their criminal actions.

PHAM VAN DONG LEAVES HANOI FOR THAILAND 6 SEPTEMBER

BK060436Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0402 GMT 6 Sep 78 BK

[Text] At the invitation of Prime Minister of the Royal Thai Government Kriangsak Chamanan, Premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Government Pham Van Dong left Hanoi today, 6 September, for a friendly official visit to Thailand.

Accompanying Premier Pham Van Dong were Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Phan Hien, Vice Minister to the Premier's Office Hoang Quoc Dung and Vietnamese Ambassador to Thailand Hoang Bao Son.

Present at the ceremony held to see the Vietnamese delegation off were Vietnam Communist Party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan, Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang; National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Truong Chinh; National Assembly Standing Committee Vice Chairmen Xuan Thuy, Tran Dang Khoa and Nguyen Thi Thap; Vice Premiers Huynh Tan Phat, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi and Vo Chi Cong; VFF Central Committee Presidium Chairman Hoang Quoc Viet; Vietnam Democratic Party Secretary General Nghiem Xuan Yem; Vietnam Socialist Party Secretary General Nguyen Xien; Minister to the Premier's Office Vu Tuan; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son; and many other ministers, vice ministers and high-ranking cadres of the Vietnamese armed forces.

Also present at the ceremony were LPDR ambassador to our country Khamta Douang Thongla, Charge d'Affaires ad Interim of the Kingdom of Thailand Sanan and many members of the diplomatic corps.

MORE ON NGUYEN HUU THO DEPARTURE FOR AFRICAN TOUR

OW251615Y Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (VNA)--Vice President of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam Nguyen Huu Tho left Hanoi today for official friendly visits to a number of African countries.

The vice president is accompanied by Dang Thi, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister at the premier's office; Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, and acting chairman of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Vo Quoc Uy.

Present at the send-off were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Vice President Nguyen Luong Bang; Truong Chinh, chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Premier Pham Van Dong; Vice Premiers Pham Hung, Huynh Tan Phat, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Le Thanh Nghi; Xuan Thuy, secretary, and director of the External Relations Board of the party Central Committee; Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Nghiem Xuan Yem, secretary general of the Vietnam Democratic Party; Nguyen Xien, secretary general of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Xuan; and many ministers, vice ministers, senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army; and representatives of central and Hanoi public offices and mass organizations.

Also present were many members of the diplomatic corps.

DELEGATION LEAVES TO ATTEND DPRK NATIONAL DAY FESTIVITIES

OWO51555Y Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (VNA)--A Vietnamese party and government delegation led by Nguyen Lam, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has left here for Pyongyang to attend the 30th anniversary of Korea's national day at the invitation of the Workers Party of Korea Central Committee and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The delegation includes Tran Huu Du, alternate member of the party Central Committee and minister of light industry, and Le Trung Nam, Vietnamese ambassador to Korea.

It was seen off by Xuan Thuy, secretary, and director of the External Relations Board, of the party Central Committee; Vu Tuan, member of the party Central Committee and minister at the premier's office; and Deputy Foreign Minister Nguyen Xuan. Kim Sang-chun, Korean ambassador to Vietnam, was present.

STATE ECONOMIC COMMISSION DELEGATION VISITS HUNGARY

OWO51545Y Hanoi VNA in English 1537 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the State Economic Commission of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam led by its Deputy Chairman Che Viet Tan visited the People's Republic of Hungary from August 25 to September 4.

During its stay there, the delegation held talks with Gyorgy Doro, vice president of the Hungarian Economic Commission and of the Hungary-Vietnam Committee for Economic Cooperation, and Laszlo Horvath, vice president of the Hungarian Economic Commission. It was received by Istvan Huszar, member of the Political Bureau of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and vice president of the Council of Ministers, and visited Szolnok Province and a number of economic establishments.

VIETNAM PEACE COMMITTEE SPEECH MARKS DAY OF SOLIDARITY

OWO51651Y Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (VNA)--Phan Anh, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee, gave a talk here tonight on the conference of the world peace movement and the decision of the World Peace Council to take September 2, 1978 as day of solidarity with Vietnam.

Phan Anh said that in the present situation the conference unanimously held that in the face of the strong offensive of the three revolutionary currents, the imperialists are seeking ways to collude with reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles and other reactionaries in an attempt to oppose the world revolutionary movement.

Concerning the Vietnam question, he said the conference highly valued Vietnam's positive contributions to the revolution and the peace movement in the world. He said the conference energetically condemned Peking for pursuing a policy of great-nation chauvinism, expansionism and hegemonism, using the Kampuchean reactionaries to wage a war of aggression against Vietnam, and for inventing the tall tale of persecuted Chinese nationals in order to oppose Vietnam. Dr Phan Anh stressed: The resolution of the World Peace Council eloquently proved that progressive people around the world always stand side by side with the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build and firmly defend Socialist Vietnam.

LEADER SPEECHES AT 1 SEPTEMBER HANOI NATIONAL DAY MEETING

Truong Chinh 4

BK011258Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0802 GMT 1 Sep 73 BK

[Opening speech by SNV National Assembly Standing Committee Chairman Truong Chinh at 1 September national day meeting in Hanoi--live]

[Text] Venerated President Ton Duc Thang, venerated party secretary, General Le Duan, dear comrades and friends: Today, our people throughout the country enthusiastically commemorate the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day. [applause]

Following the August revolution victory and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam our people had to go through 30 years of struggle fraught with dangers, hardship and sacrifices to successively defeat two imperialist aggressors, fulfilling the historic mission of the people's democratic and national revolution and advancing the entire country toward socialism.

Since the great 1975 spring victory which totally liberated the south and unified the country, our people have concentrated their efforts on healing the wounds of war and restoring and developing the economy and culture. At the same time, we have carried out the socialist reform of the south, improved socialist production relations in the north, and gradually built the material and technical bases of socialism throughout the country in accordance with the fourth party congress resolution.

However, the imperialists still have not given up their plot to intervene in Vietnam's affairs. International reactionaries in collusion with imperialists are seeking every means possible to undermine our people's peaceful reconstruction effort with a view to implementing their sinister designs.

Celebrating the anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day, let all the party, people and armed forces uphold their patriotism and love of socialism, develop the traditions of national solidarity against foreign aggression and the laboring people's right to collective ownership, accelerate socialist construction and national defense, strengthen solidarity with all fraternal socialist countries and progressive mankind, resolutely struggle against imperialism and its henchmen, and satisfactorily fulfill their international obligations.

Let the millions of Vietnamese people act as one to uphold the banner of their just cause to protect their independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and to resolutely frustrate all schemes and actions of imperialism, chauvinism, big-nation expansionism and big-power hegemonism. [applause]

We will certainly win a glorious victory in building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam, thus positively contributing to the struggle of the peoples of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. On behalf of the meeting presidium, I declare this solemn meeting to mark the 33rd anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day open. [applause]

Pham Van Dong Speech

OW020818Y Hanoi VNA in English 0735 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Sep (VNA)--Follows a full translation of the speech delivered by Premier Pham Van Dong at the meeting held here yesterday afternoon to celebrate Vietnam's national day (September 2):

Esteemed President Ton Duc Thang, esteemed Comrade Le Duan, esteemed members of the presidium, comrades and friends:

Today, on the 33rd anniversary of the victory of the August revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I affectionately convey our warmest feelings to our compatriots throughout the country and to all overseas Vietnamese. I cordially wish that you will strengthen the iron-like national solidarity and bring into full play the spirit of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance, determined to successfully build socialism and successfully defend the SRV, thereby making a worthy contribution to the cause of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world.

At this grand ceremony, the Vietnamese people cordially convey their warmest congratulations and best wishes to the fraternal people of the Soviet Union, to the peoples of other socialist countries, to the fraternal Lao people, to the fraternal Kampuchean people, and to the peoples of friendly countries all over the world.

Comrades and friends, over three years after the spring 1975 victory, today let us make an overall review of the significance and scope of the victory with regard to our people as well as the general world situation. At the same time let us look back on our work in all aspects over the past three years, assess the development of the situation and draw conclusions very necessary to our work in the coming period.

Three years are a very short period in the history of a nation, but the past three years have witnessed extremely important events in all aspects of the life of Vietnam and its people, in the great revolutionary cause of our people under the leadership of our party.

After 30 years of atrocious war, the Vietnamese people are very elated at the complete and glorious victory, the victory of independence and freedom all over the national territory, the victory of peace, which is all the more precious since we have gained it by ourselves. The entire Vietnamese people are elated. So is the whole of progressive mankind. It is the elation of those who have achieved a very great military exploit, taking history a big step forward toward new promising horizons.

Reviewing our work done in the past period and confronting it with the enemy's dark schemes, we are all the happier to note that we have successfully fulfilled two tasks of great and profound significance: First, our people have rapidly achieved the reunification of our country, organized nation-wide general elections to the National Assembly, and set up the state organs of the SRV; secondly, our party--the Communist Party of Vietnam--has held its fourth congress. The congress has worked out the revolutionary line of the party at the new stage, the line for socialist construction in the whole of Vietnam. It has laid down the targets for the second five-year plan, 1976-1980, adopted the new constitution of the party and elected the new Central Committee of the party.

Although the war, colonialism and neo-colonialism have caused numerous difficulties and hindered our advance, the labouring people and all other strata of our people rejoice at and are confident in the fine prospects for building a peaceful, independent, united and socialist Vietnam, a prosperous Vietnam in which the people live a modern and happy life, and make worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

It is the first priority objective of our party and state to rapidly rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture, to step up socialist transformation in close coordination with socialist construction in all fields in south Vietnam, at the same time to maintain political security and social order, to stabilize and gradually improve the people's living conditions.

By applying our party's line worked out at the fourth congress as well as in the resolutions of our party and state, having in view the fulfillment of the targets of the five-year and annual state plans, our entire people have made continuous efforts on all fronts of production, particularly in agricultural production, and have obtained good results and important experiences coupled with agricultural production. We have made efforts and gathered experiences in forestry, fisheries and in all branches of production of consumer goods.

To effectively serve these extremely important branches and professions, the branches of heavy industry, communications and transport and capital construction, as well as other branches, must do their utmost in the interests of the economy and people's living conditions in various localities. We have always drawn the attention of all branches at all levels (provincial and district) to concentrate their efforts to bring into full play the practical effect of the bases where the people's creative labour produces material riches with more and more progressive economic-technological indices.

The realities of the past few years have testified to the correctness and clearheadedness of the party's line as well as to the people's profound confidence in this line. In their endeavours to carry out the party's line and achieve the targets of the state plan, many localities and a number of branches, especially a great many bases at grass-root level, have made heartening achievements and gained valuable experience in applying the Three Revolutions (revolution in the relations of production, scientific and technical revolution, and ideological and cultural revolution--Ed), in organizing the emulation movement of production and thrift, in initially building the working people's right to collective mastery with regard to production and to daily life, and in the fulfillment of their duties towards the state, etc....

Many outstanding examples in agricultural production have emerged. Many districts and a number of provinces have initially achieved good results in agricultural production, particularly in the production, processing, and use of subsidiary crops. However, it is necessary to point out that there are still many branches, localities and bases that did not do well, that they still lack the sense of responsibility, the determination to overcome difficulties and fulfill their tasks, and lack the spirit of socialist cooperation in the interests of the national economy and the people's life. In short, these are our weaknesses and shortcomings in the organization, management, and leadership of the implementation of the party's line and the state plans, which we must overcome.

Over the past few years in the south, with the people's wholehearted approval and support, our party and state have waged a revolutionary struggle aimed at carrying out the socialist transformation of production relations, culture and ideology. Now, all of us are glad to note that the results achieved have proved equal to our efforts and have met the requirements of the situation. The whole country is advancing rapidly, vigorously and steadily to socialism. We have successfully accomplished the unification of the currency in the whole country. The new money issued by the SRV has become an effective instrument serving the development of the national economy in the whole country.

We have applied a series of fair and reasonable policies aimed at transforming private capitalist trade and industry and shifting capitalist traders to the production sector by means of persuasion and help.

In this connection there has been no confiscation, but only repurchase; no coercion, but only explanation and persuasion. In agriculture, we have launched a broad movement for taking the southern countryside onto the path of agricultural collectivisation by appropriate measures, going step by step from low-level to high level and from simple forms to complex ones. Everywhere working peasants have actively participated in the movement and have organized many forms of cooperatives, among which there are many encouraging examples. The movement is now on its way of steady and rapid development.

Another momentous achievement is that we have firmly maintained political security and social order under very complicated circumstances in the south following the spring 1975 victory. Today I also think it necessary to report to you, fellow Vietnamese, the results of an important policy of our party and state toward those Vietnamese who formerly participated, in different positions and to different extents, in the war of aggression against our country and in the Saigon puppet ruling machine.

After our people had won victory and established the revolutionary power, millions of Saigon puppet soldiers and public employees reported themselves to the responsible organs of their localities for registration. The great majority of them were allowed to return to their families to lead a normal and honest life under the new system. We retained only those who had held high positions or power in the war machinery of the old regime and had committed grave crimes, so that they could be transferred into Vietnamese having a homeland, loving their compatriots and useful to themselves, to their families and to society.

In this process of reeducation, those who made progress were in turn set free and their citizenship gradually restored. The majority of them have proved worthy of the government's lenient policy and the help of the people in their places of residence. However, we must sternly point out that, besides those who have really repented, there are elements who have continued their counter-revolutionary acts of sabotage. These obdurate elements must be severely dealt with. At present we are holding only a very small number of people who committed intolerable crimes in the past, for further careful consideration. These are the fine results of our humanitarian policy and of our national concord, which represent the tradition of mutual affection and assistance of our nation.

While the Vietnamese people are concentrating their efforts on peaceful labour and socialist construction in their beloved native land, a series of extremely serious developments have successfully taken place, which I am reporting to you, compatriots throughout the country, today.

On the War Being Conducted by the Counter-Revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique in the South-Western Border of Our Country

As everybody knows, with the Vietnamese people's disinterested support and assistance, the Kampuchean people's heroic war of resistance was crowned with great victory on April 17, 1975. But immediately after that, the counter-revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique pursued in Kampuchea an extremely cruel policy against all strata of Kampuchean people, repressing and massacring in an extremely savage manner any one who was considered "unloyal" to them. They have turned the whole of Kampuchea into a hell on earth, a gigantic concentration camp in which all elementary human rights, all ordinary activities of a society, all activities of family life, and all cultural and religious activities, are abolished.

Broad sections of world public opinion have been energetically condemning this policy of genocide, the victims of which are none other than the Kampuchean people themselves.

The reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles have long found in the counter-revolutionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique a very suitable instrument for carrying out its great-rational expansionist scheme in this region--first against Vietnam. The more widely and strongly the domestic policy of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique is opposed by all strata of the Kampuchean people, the more deeply they plunge, with Peking's support and assistance in all fields, into border conflicts with neighbour countries, particularly Vietnam. They have unleashed a war of aggression against Vietnam, destroying villages and hamlets, plundering property and massacring the Vietnamese people by brutal methods and means rarely seen in history.

The reactionary forces among Peking's ruling circles are using the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary counter-revolutionary clique as shock troops to start a war of aggression along the south-western border of our country in an attempt to inflict big losses on the Vietnamese people, the construction and defence of Socialist Vietnam and our international prestige. Although they have sustained serious defeats, they are frenziedly continuing the war, refusing to give a positive response to the fair and reasonable February 5, 1978 statement issued by our government.

It is necessary to deeply realize that this utterly unjust war against Vietnam also runs counter to the interests of the Kampuchean people. No wonder that the Kampuchean people of all walks of life, including part of the Kampuchean armed forces and political organisations of "Democratic Kampuchea," are rising up in increasingly strong opposition. For all the bloody suppression by the Phnom Penh fascist regime, the just, patriotic and revolutionary struggle of the Kampuchean people for the vital interests of each individual as well as of the Kampuchean nation, and for the great revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people, has not ceased to expand and develop. In such a situation, the Phnom Penh counter-revolutionary clique are feverishly seeking ways to save themselves by intensifying the war against Vietnam and, at the same time, fabricate the tall tale of "Vietnamese intervention." But from their own experience the Kampuchean people have seen more clearly the true nature of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and they are more determined to rise up and push ahead with their just and bound-to-be victorious struggle.

For our part, to defend our people's lives and property, to firmly defend the southwestern border of our motherland we are resolved to fight back all adventurous acts by any enemy who violates our sacred territory. We are perseveringly striving for a correct solution to the relations between the two countries on the basis of our government's February 5, 1978 statement. We are convinced that in the end justice will prevail and the genuine friendship between the Vietnamese and the Kampuchean peoples will prevail.

On the Disturbances Around the Hoa People Question

Our people and world public opinion have been informed rather adequately of these disturbances. It should be recalled that while Peking is the mastermind in enticing, coercing and organizing tens of thousands of Hoa people in Vietnam to leave for China by various ways (by land and by sea), it is also Peking that has invented the story that Vietnam ostracizes, persecutes and expels Hoa people. In provoking this event, Peking wants to kill at least two birds with one stone:

--Unilaterally cutting off all economic aid and withdrawing all Chinese specialists, unilaterally cancelling agreements signed between the two governments. These are very arrogant and crude actions from the legal and moral points of view.

--Creating difficulties and complexities to the economic and political life in many parts of our country. Why did Peking use all possible means to get tens of thousands of Hoa people, who were living peacefully in Vietnam, to leave for China?

disturbances, it wants to drive part of those people back to Vietnam. We must see through Peking's dark and perfidious scheme in this wrongdoing.

At our proposal the Chinese side agreed to sit down for negotiations, but not with the good will to solve the problem. The disturbances at the Bac Loan Bridge, and right in Hanoi, our capital city, and recently, the criminal acts committed by the Chinese side at Huu Nghi (Friendship) Gate in the very course of the negotiations between the two sides, are eloquent proofs of Peking's hostile policy toward our people.

On the incidents at the Vietnam-China Border

Those who engineer the war on the southwestern border of our country as well as the disturbances around the Hoa people question, are also those who are creating tension along the Vietnam-China border. They organized many kinds of people to cross the border illegally. They used armed forces to encroach upon our border, used military aircraft to violate our airspace, and naval craft to encroach upon Vietnam's territorial waters, and built fortifications and concentrated their armed forces directed against Vietnam.

For our part, we always endeavour to turn the border between the two countries into one of peace and friendship. It is starkly clear, however, that Peking is feverishly trying to turn many border areas of the two countries into places where it can at any time commit acts of hostility and sabotage against Vietnam. There are designs fraught with grave dangers and over which we must always be vigilant.

Alongside these actions, Peking recently whipped up an anti-Vietnam psychosis among the Chinese people, fabricated the absurd stories of "Vietnam ostracizing the Hoa people, "opposing China," and so on.... In its diplomatic activities Peking tried by all possible means to carry out anti-Vietnam propaganda and distort the facts about incidents between the two countries. Nonetheless, our own experiences have proved that truth and justice have a very great, very strong and lasting persuasive force. On this front, too, reason and justice will prevail.

I have just spoken to you, compatriots, about some serious events to substantiate a very hard fact. For a long time now, Peking has nurtured big-nation expansionist and great-power hegemonistic ambitions toward our country and other countries in this region. Right from 1975, when our people won complete victory in the war against the U.S. aggressors and their henchmen in South Vietnam, Peking has considered the birth of a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam as an obstacle to its expansionist design in Southeast Asia. For this reason they promptly seized the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique and used it as a tool to wage a war on the south-western border of our country. Since then they have provoked a series of incidents which I have just related.

Very obviously, running counter to the Chinese people's interests, the reactionary forces among the Peking rulers are pursuing a hostile policy against the DRV. This we Vietnamese people cannot tolerate. We are determined to struggle against encroachments upon our independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to defend our people's revolutionary gains, and defend their peaceful labour and socialist cause.

On the other hand, we do not in the least confuse the reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles with the Chinese people as well as genuine Chinese revolutionaries. With regard to the Chinese people, President Ho Chi Minh always taught us to strive to strengthen the friendship between those who he said are "both comrades and brothers." We have faithfully acted upon Uncle Ho's teachings.

Today, after Peking has of its own will cut off all aid to our country and called back all Chinese experts from Vietnam, we recall with even deeper sentiments the great friendship and precious assistance given our people by the people of China. From the bottom of our hearts we express our profound and heartfelt thanks to the Chinese people and the Chinese experts. While upholding our will to struggle against the Chinese people's hostile schemes and actions, we still persist in our efforts aimed to settle the disputes between the two sides through negotiations in order to find an appropriate solution in keeping with the interests and traditional friendship between the two peoples.

The Vietnamese people are waging a justice-radiating struggle, the sacred character of which is clearly, correctly and deeply understood by every Vietnamese, men and women, old and young. The calm, firm and self-confident attitude of our people throughout the country eloquently testifies to the invincible strength of a valiant people who have fought and won victory.

Comrades and friends, the Vietnamese nation is shouldering a task of great and profound historic significance for our great revolutionary cause and of important international significance as well. For the Vietnamese nation it is the cause of building socialism in keeping with the line charted by our fourth party congress, in close coordination with the struggle in defence of socialist Vietnam. Every one of us must be deeply aware that at present the task of national construction must be closely linked with that of national defence and inversely. This means that economic development must not be separated from national defence; production from fighting and combat readiness. We all must comprehend this extremely important and pressing task in our thoughts, feelings and actions in carrying out the state plan, the 1978 plan and the five-year plan. (1976-1980).

To fulfill these extremely important tasks, we must bring into play--to an ever higher degree--two valuable assets, two strong postures of our nation. First, we must strengthen our national unity, our oneness of mind and of action, mobilize and nationally deploy our abundant manpower--each Vietnamese must be a fighter on the front of economic development and strengthening of national defence, on the front of production and combat, and stand combat-ready.

Secondly, we must make rational use of the rich natural resources of our country and the existing equipment and materials. Our country is not large, but it has very valuable natural resources. Besides, it holds an important and advantageous position, geographically and politically. We must see all this in order to realize the bright prospects for our cause.

In order to bring into play this strong posture, produce material wealth, develop the economy and culture, strengthen national defence, build the material and technical basis of socialism, raise the living standard of the people, push forward the construction and defence of our socialist homeland--Vietnam--it is of decisive significance for the working people's socialist collective mastery of society to be achieved, as underscored by our fourth party congress.

With their 50 years of struggle under the leadership of the party, including 30 years of undaunted fighting, starting from bare hands and advancing to win the Dien Bien Phu victory, and the great victory in the spring of 1975, the Vietnamese people have gone through a revolutionary school and have been steeled and tempered in a way rarely seen in history.

As a result, they are fully capable of acting as the master--and efficient master--in building socialism in Vietnam, and in defending it. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, for it is only with independence and freedom that socialism can be achieved.

Every one of us is more and more deeply convinced that our present difficulties in all fields of the revolution and in our daily life, the difficulties arising from different circumstances and localities, will be solved step by step by realising the working people's socialist mastery of society, mainly through the socialist state, under the leadership of the party. In essence, this is proletarian dictatorship, an instrument of socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country.

We have often rightly said that the revolutionary cause of our people is part and parcel of the world revolution. It was so before, and so it is now. The peoples of other countries, our comrades, as well as the close and loyal friends of our people, will be ever more conscious of their international obligation to unite with, support and assist the Vietnamese people for the sake of the Vietnamese revolution and also for the sake of peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world. The Vietnamese people cordially convey to their comrades and friends their heartfelt sentiments and deep gratitude.

Comrades and friends, proceeding from the experiences of the past years, we set the main targets on the economic front as follows: We must concentrate our forces on pushing ahead with agricultural production in an all-round, vigorous and steady manner. The realistic of life require that we fully grasp this correct policy, and turn it into practical and effective deeds matching our persistent efforts and meeting the increasing demands for agricultural products. To say that we must build an all-round agriculture is to stress that cultivation must go alongside stock breeding. To give priority to food production is to affirm the importance of the rice plant and at the same time to uphold the increasing role, capabilities, value and usefulness of the various kinds of subsidiary crops.

An all-round agriculture also requires the expansion of both short-term and perennial industrial plants to supply enough raw materials to industry (especially light industry) and requires untiring efforts to increase exports. We must pay special importance to food and foodstuffs. In whatever place in our territory, there must be food and foodstuff production wherever there is man[power] and land in order to provide food--in adequate quantity and good quality--for all sections of the local people and also to meet the duty of food contribution to the state.

For the slogan "each inch of land is an inch of gold" must be both a guideline for our thought and a motto for our actions. The rich experiences obtained in many localities have eloquently demonstrated that in whatever place, if we know how to work, make efforts, apply intensive cultivation and know how to apply the natural laws about land, water, plants and animals, fine results are always awaiting industrious and intelligent working people.

Since we have not much land, we must carry out intensive cultivation on the existing agricultural acreage while urgently stepping up land clearing and reclamation in many other areas. This lies in the redistribution of the labour force having a strategic significance in many fields aimed at quickly expanding the agricultural acreage, quickly increasing the volume of farm produce and contributing to the implementation of the policy of developing agriculture in an all-round, vigorous and steady manner. We should bear in mind that the opening of virgin lands and the building of new economic zones require intensive cultivation right from the outset.

The agriculture of our country is a socialist agriculture in which the development of the productive forces must be closely and appropriately combined with socialist transformation in the south and with the continuous perfection of the production relations in the north.

The process of development of socialist agriculture in our country is a process of applying the three revolutions to agriculture. This process is closely associated with that of building and developing the industrial-agricultural economic structure for the whole country, as well as in each province and the agro-industrial economic structure in each district. It is the process of growing from small to big of the various branches of agriculture embracing cultivation and stock breeding, production and processing.

The process of developing agriculture at a high tempo is a process of building firm bases for industrial development. Inversely, to develop industry and carry out socialist industrialization is actually to create favourable conditions for agricultural development. This is the most fundamental balance and steadiness of a strategic significance required by the national economy of our country.

We must see to the good development of forestry and fisheries (especially sea fishery) and the production of consumer goods. From time immemorial our ancestors already said that our forests are gold and our seas silver. This saying has become a truth of the present-day world. These are resources nature has bestowed on our people.

We must take care of our forest lands as we do with agricultural lands and consider forestry as a branch of the economy having a great importance in many fields for the time being as well as for the future. Of late a good experience has been gathered in many areas--to turn barren hills into plantations producing food, fruit and also fodder for animals. Our seas contain many precious resources which we have not fully explored. Therefore, we must intensify basic investigations and exploitation of our seas. Sea fish is a traditional food of the Vietnamese and also an important and valuable export item like precious timber.

We must realize all the great importance, for the time being as well as for the future, of our forests and seas which, unlike the mineral resources, can reproduce almost inexhaustible, invaluable products. Accordingly, there must be close coordination among a series of fundamental and applied sciences in order to protect, develop and rationally exploit these precious resources.

Today, in the world, agriculture, forestry and fishery are often classified in the same branch of economy because, generally speaking, all of them require the sciences and techniques of planting and breeding and the techniques of exploitation and processing. We must view the problem in a fundamental and all-round manner in order to meet the immediate as well as long-range needs.

The industries and crafts producing consumer goods necessary to the material and cultural life of our people must be given greater importance than ever because these are needs of all of us at present and because they can, on the whole, be produced everywhere with the labour force, raw materials and equipment which are available or can be produced right in the localities. These industries and crafts can produce innumerable commodities very necessary to family and social life, to the daily meals, clothing, housing, transport, study, health care, physical culture and sports.... We must be blamed if we allow a shortage of vital necessities to occur in such a situation.

In the old days our country and other countries already could manufacture such things, including very refined articles. Today we are even more capable of doing so. Many localities have manufactured, some fairly well, many kinds of bamboo, rattan and wooden ware, chinaware, glassware, silk fabrics, metal goods, etc. Many localities in our country have demonstrated their capabilities and have accumulated many experiences in the building of dwelling houses, creches, schools, infirmaries, cultural houses, army barracks...with local raw materials and suited to local tastes. In some villages all the houses are in bricks. What a beautiful and inspiring sight.

As for production means, from the hand tools and carts of improved type to the semi-mechanical tools, they can be produced by the engineering shops of the coops or of the districts. It is a pity that not all localities have been able to manufacture them at a time when we badly need them and can produce them right in the localities to serve agriculture, forestry, fisheries and consumer goods industries. This is a very important work in the combination of industry with agriculture and in the initial technical equipment of agriculture as well as of other branches and trades in the localities.

We must emphasize an undertaking of a principled character. The industries producing commodities for daily use and production in the localities must have very close relations with managerial organs at the centre, with economic and technical branches such as engineering, electricity and coal, chemicals, communications and transport, capital construction, material supply, light industry, home and foreign trade, etc., as well as general offices such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance, the state bank, the Ministry of Labour, the State Commission for Sciences and Technology....

Without the wholehearted and effective guidance and assistance of these bodies, the local economy cannot develop in keeping with the party's line and the state plan and with the common economic and technical norms set for the whole country as well as for each branch. In guiding and assisting the local economy, the branches at the centre must achieve close and harmonious coordination among themselves, must step by step help the localities effectively solve very important and urgent questions concerning technical equipment, the structure of industries, the contingent of cadres, and organisation matters, etc. Only in this way can the local economy really become an integral part of the national economy. It is the duty and also [in] the interests of the branches at the centre to effectively help promote the development of the local economy by encouraging all capabilities and all strong points of the localities. In no circumstances should there be restriction or compulsion.

This is a correct and creative policy to advance rapidly and steadily in the building of a socialist economy and to enable all economic and technical branches to develop continually in their structure, their scale as well as their standard. On this basis we will be able to step up the process of expanded reproduction, the process of socialist industrialization, increase social products, increase national income and increase accumulation and consumption.

In a word, on the economic plane, this is the law for the development of the industrial-agricultural economy in our country. On the political plane, this is the worker-peasant alliance which, as Lenin put it, is the highest principle of proletarian dictatorship. In the present situation of our country, the local economy plays a major strategic role in all fields, economic, political and national defence.

Our country, from the north to the south, from the west to the east (including our territorial waters), constitutes, as far as geography and natural resources are concerned and from the point of view of the history of the struggle of the Vietnamese nation to build and defend the country, a synthesis of interrelated factors which can be boiled down to this: "Propitious time, favourable terrain, and popular support."

Of course much remains to be done. A thing of special importance is to rationally redistribute the labour forces--which also means the forces for building national defence and the fighting forces--on a national scale in order to turn every part of our country into a place where harmony reigns between the sky, the land and man and to provide a steady basis for the building and defence of our socialist motherland.

In this inspiring work, to build the local economy, expand the cultural life in the localities and ensure a plentiful life for the local population--in other words to build a new, socialist countryside--is the basis for the successful construction of a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam.

Of course, to carry out these tasks we must urgently and steadily perfect the district level along with consolidating and strengthening the provincial level. We should pay more attention to the district level because this is the area to build and develop the agro-industrial economic structure, a very important task in the building of the aggregate political, economic and national defence strength of our country.

While boosting production, it is necessary for the state to control the source of commodities and arrange well the circulation and distribution of goods so as to serve production and the people's life better. This work requires the strengthening of management from the center to the grassroots levels alongside promoting the effective struggle against all manifestations of passivity in economic activities and in social life, and against bureaucracy, authoritarianism, waste, corruption and bribery.

Now I want to speak of a most important point in the organisational system for carrying out the party's revolutionary line and for managing the national economy. That is, the question of grassroot units such as cooperatives, factories, state farms, construction sites and department stores.

Economically, the basic unit is the place where man's creative labour produces material wealth. All our activities, the party, state, mass organizations, trade unions, youth and women's unions and all branches and levels must aim at giving full play to the basic units. This is the faithful and reliable yardstick of our productive and trade activities, our progress in labour productivity, the degree of material consumption, the quality and cost prices of products, the material and cultural life of the working people.... The basic unit is the cell of social life. Along with a good organization of production and trade, we must organize well the circulation and distribution of goods, thus creating ever more favourable conditions and increasing comfort for the working people in production and life in both their family and community life.

We attach importance to the basic unit because this is where the working people directly exercise their right to socialist collective mastery over their work and live along the party's line and according to state laws. This is a leap forward of mankind from their position of conscious masters of their destiny striving continuously to develop their almost boundless capabilities in a staunch, intelligent and creative socialist community.

The revolution is the cause of the masses, and it is among the masses that the three revolutions--of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin--are taking place. To be a collective master, we must first and above all be the master of productive labour, master of the emulation movement to build socialism with industry and thrift, to work according to one's functions and prescribed regulations, to work with discipline and skill, with ever higher productivity and ever better quality. This is the best organization and school to build socialism and train socialist men and women. In the present situation of our country, to be master of the basic unit also means to be master of political security and social order, prevent and punish all schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy, eliminate all bad and unhealthy manifestations in activities and live at the grassroots.

In order to insure good performance of these tasks, we must, in the light of the resolutions of the fourth plenum of the party Central Committee, urgently perfect our organization and improve our work and regulations, achieve some tangible changes for the better right this year (1978) in the consolidation of the organizations of the party, administration and mass organizations along with improving our style of work.

In the building and consolidation of organizations we must attach importance to quality, insure the efficiency of the apparatus and high output in production and work. We must proceed from our work to form our organizations and assign our cadres and must resolutely oppose bureaucratic centralism and aloofness as well as segmentation and loose discipline.

We must make our apparatus lighter and more effective. We must uphold the sense of responsibility and ensure strict discipline in the observance of the resolutions of the collective and instructions from superior levels, build a revolutionary, scientific, diligent and practical regime of work which gives importance to investigation and studies, and oppose conservatism and inertia. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0730 GMT on 1 September carries the speech live, providing the following variation in the preceding sentence: ...discipline in the implementation of party resolutions, state plans and socialist laws, resolutely oppose all manifestations violating the people's right to collective mastery and build a revolutionary...] We must direct our efforts and energy to the basic unit and take it as object of our diligent and direct service.

In a word, now that the party has armed us with a revolutionary line, method and organization, we are determined to make persistent and courageous efforts to win new successes, the importance of which we cannot yet fully assess, successes which would be commensurate with the new situation and tasks.

Comrades and friends, the struggle of our people to build and defend our socialist motherland is taking place in an inspiring revolutionary tide. Now as in the past, the revolutionary cause of our people is an integral part of the world revolution. We have the support and assistance of the world revolution and at the same time we always strive to do our most worthy share in the cause of the world revolution. Today the sacred struggle for independence, freedom and socialism in our country is an inseparable and important part of the hard and victorious struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence and social progress.

In face of the new situation and tasks, in the external relations of our party, state and government, we must develop our capabilities to the highest degree with a view to continuing to win the sympathy--and the broadest and most effective support and assistance--of the world's people for our cause of national construction and defence. In the present world situation, in spite of the obstacles and complexities caused by the imperialist and international reactionary forces, our external relations are enjoying inspiring advantages. As everybody knows, the heroic fight and glorious victories of our people in the two past resistance wars have brought to the Vietnamese people sympathies deeply engraved in the hearts and minds of millions upon millions of people throughout the world.

These are sentiments of love and admiration for the Vietnamese people, who have made enormous sacrifices and fought valiantly to bring to the world's people extremely precious values of our times. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. The just cause of the people will win.... after winning victory the Vietnamese people immediately embarked on peaceful reconstruction and they have enjoyed wholehearted support and assistance from the world's people in this legitimate endeavour. In the face of dark schemes and actions of forces hostile to the building of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, these sentiments, which have always remained alive among the world's people, are developing into a broad and deep international movement to form a front of the world's peoples in support of the Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending their dear motherland until complete victory.

Now as in the past, the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, an independent and sovereign country, is to always ensure to develop the relations of peace, friendship and co-operation with all countries. Following are important objectives of this policy:

--We will increasingly enhance our fraternal friendship, all-round cooperation and lasting militant solidarity between the Vietnamese people and the Lao people. The people of both countries consider this to be a special friendship based on common ideals and interests, a pure and loyal friendship implying the indefectible commitment to respect and support each other and strive together for the noble interests and obligations of the two nations.

--We will continue to enhance the friendship and all-round cooperation and militant friendship between the Vietnamese people and the people of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. Our country has now become a full member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the socialist countries. This is a logical outcome of a relationship which has long bound our country to this economic organization of increasing international significance. We are striving to advance rapidly, vigorously and steadily to socialism. The cooperation and mutual support and assistance between our country and the CEMA and each country in the council in many suitable forms is opening fine prospects for the multifarm and balanced development of our national economy. This will also bring corresponding interests to the countries concerned.

--We will strive to develop the relations of friendship, cooperation and good neighbourhood with the countries in Southeast Asia. The recent past has witnessed inspiring events concerning the mutual understanding and expanding relations between our country and these close neighbours. The coming period will witness the development of the relations of many-sided cooperation between our country and these countries on the firm basis of the principles of mutual respect, mutual support and mutual benefit, with a view to contributing to the cause of peace, independence, sovereignty and neutrality of the Southeast Asian region--a region which is assuming an increasing role in Asia and the world; a region of peace, stability and prosperity. At the same time, we will enhance our relations of friendship and many-sided cooperation with countries in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific.

Since the historic Bandung conference, Vietnam has been an active member of the movement of nations which, since 1961, has become the movement of nonaligned countries. Everyone has seen that this movement is on its way to development because it conforms to the evolution of history and will surely play an ever more important role in the present world situation. It embraces most countries, with a big aggregate population and very abundant natural resources. It is striving for its major target to ensure the right to independence and sovereignty of the people of each country over their land and affairs and eventually to build a new world economic order. Our country and people, now as before, will do all they can to make positive contributions to the growth and success of the movement.

--With regard to Western countries, in recent years we have paid much attention to the need to develop the relations between our country and them on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit. Life has demonstrated that this is a correct and very promising direction which is beneficial to all parties concerned, and conforms to the interests of peace, friendship and cooperation among different countries. This is an inevitable trend of our times.

--With regard to international organizations, the relations between our country and these bodies, the specialized agencies of the United Nations as well as other international and national organizations, are in the process of consolidation and development. Here we find again the profound sympathy of the peoples of various countries and of the whole progressive mankind with the just cause of our people. I take this opportunity to express the Vietnamese people's attitude to our friends who had the kindness to support and assist our people in healing the wounds of war and in national construction.

The "post-Vietnam" world situation represents a new and ever broader development of the three revolutionary currents at a time when imperialism is floundering in a crisis in all fields--economic, political, social and ideological. The imperialist and international reactionary forces are seeking all ways and means to ward off attacks by the revolutionary forces from all sides. However, they certainly cannot reverse the evolution of mankind. Since the Great October Socialist Revolution, the peoples have with their own revolutionary struggle firmly held the initiative in shaping their own history and are winning ever more glorious victories.

Comrades and Friends, in order to fulfill this historic mission of great significance and momentum, the entire Vietnamese nation and each Vietnamese must grow up. The legend about Phu Dong (a Vietnamese toddler who grew up into a Hercules overnight to drive out the foreign invaders--Ed) contains a very valuable historic truth; the Vietnamese people have on many occasions in their history experienced such a leaping growth. Of course, this was made possible thanks to the accumulation of strength and talents through many generations. When the very existence of the nation was at stake, the magic seed suddenly became the genie Giong (Phu Dong--Ed).

Let us look back on our history and see if our dear motherland has at any moment been so integral, so powerful and so full of vitality as today. Have our people ever been so closely bound to the peoples of the world by such a strong, pure and bright militant friendship as today?

Uncle Ho said: "Our mountains, our rivers and our people will always be. "The U.S. aggressors defeated, we will rebuild our country and make it ten times more beautiful." That is also the determination of the Vietnamese nation--of all Vietnamese--which has found a brilliant manifestation in the resolution of the fourth party congress to "transform Vietnam into a socialist country with a modern industrial-agricultural economy, advanced culture and science and technology, powerful national defence and a modern and happy life." We are resolved to achieve this great cause starting from an economy the deficiencies and weaknesses of which and their origins are known to all of us.

In the face of the new situation and tasks, all of us Vietnamese are still more conscious of living in an epic time of our nation and are doing their all to become fighters full of revolutionary ardour and creative power on the economic and national defence fronts, on the production and fighting fronts, and standing ready to fight at all times. Our people are living in historic moments when everyone of us should effect big and deep changes in their souls and make their best contributions to the great cause of the nation.

Lenin said that to build communism we must know how to creatively apply the heritage of knowledge accumulated by mankind. Our party has always reminded us that man is the most precious asset because he is the embodiment of energy, intelligence and creativeness. We know that there is no ready-made model for all countries. We must build socialism and eventually communism in our country from a formerly colonial and semifeudal country which was moreover devastated by war and today is facing innumerable new difficulties caused by the enemies.

That is why each of us must think about his [or] her work--not only for today but also for tomorrow and after tomorrow--in order to find the most effective step and way which are both revolutionary and scientific. Since the Stone Age, man has made everything with his hands and his brain. The Vietnamese people are all the more capable of doing great things in all spheres, in all circumstances, and on all fronts. The big problem now is how to liberate the creative labour force of our working people from the fetters which are checking the strides forward of every one of us. This big and burning problem, as pointed out by our fourth party congress, can be solved by the exercise of the working people's right to socialist collective mastery.

Thus, our laws must institutionalize this right in all spheres of life on a nationwide scale as well as in each locality. We must pay particular attention to institutionalizing the working people's right to socialist collective mastery right at the grass-roots where the process of production of material wealth is most concentrated. This process has always been one of expanded reproduction in many fields and with many salutary interactions. I would like to recall that this is the best organization and school for the working people in our country to devote all their revolutionary ardour and talents to build socialism and an ever better life for themselves. For us, at this junction when we have to do so many difficult and complex things at the same time, this is actually the crucial point, the key that can help us to solve in a basic way the problems that must be solved.

In face of the new situation and tasks, which involve many difficulties and hardships but are also very inspiring because of their basic advantages and fine prospects, all strata of our people: the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intellectuals, the people's armed forces, who are loyal to the country and the people, fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies--the Vietnamese nation as a whole--are all the more determined to increase the strength of the all-people solidarity bloc, of the determination to fight and win, to give full play to revolutionary heroism and step up the emulation movement in the spirit of President Ho Chi Minh's appeal, "Let everyone and every branch emulate, we will win and the enemy will be defeated." [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0730 GMT on 1 September carries the speech live, providing the following variation in this sentence: ...as a whole will strenuously struggle to quickly increase the economic and national defense potentials and to increase the strength of the all-people...]

Under the glorious banner of the party and the socialist motherland, and with the indomitable will of the nation, let our entire people enthusiastically march forward and strive for new successes in the new situation and in the implementation of new tasks, successes commensurate with our present great cause: to build socialism successfully and firmly defend our dear socialist motherland--Vietnam.

AUGUST REVOLUTION MARKED IN HAIPHONG, PROVINCIAL CAPITALS

OW130857Y Hanoi VNA in English 0744 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Sep (VNA)--Meetings in celebration of the 330 anniversary of Vietnam's August revolution and national day (September 2) were held yesterday in Haiphong city and in the provincial capitals of Bac Thai, Quang Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Dong Nai, Ben Tre, Hau Giang, and other provinces. The meetings adopted letters to the party Central Committee, National Assembly, government and Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee voicing the local peoples' determination to strengthen the national unity bloc under the party's leadership in national construction and in the defence of the socialist motherland against the wicked schemes and hostile actions of the reactionary forces in the Peking ruling circles and their henchmen in Kampuchea who are seeking to sabotage the peaceful construction of Vietnam.

A new drive of emulation to brilliantly fulfill the tasks set for the new stage of the revolution has been launched in various localities on this occasion.

VO VAN KIET ADDRESSES HO CHI MINH CITY 1 SEPTEMBER MEETING

OW021729Y Hanoi VNA in English 1650 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Sep (VNA)--"Let's uphold the revolutionary traditions of the 1945 August revolution and the spirit of self-reliance in building and defending the city to fulfill the task of national construction and defence."

The call was made to the people in Ho Chi Minh City by Vo Van Kiet, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh city party committee, at an 800 strong meeting at the municipal theatre yesterday evening (September 1) to mark the 33d anniversary of Vietnam's August revolution and national day (September 2).

On the presidium of the meeting were Do Muoi, alternate Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee, vice premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Pham Van Dong, member of the party Central Committee, vice chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee; Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the party Central Committee; and others. Ngo Lien, National Assembly deputy and representative of Chinese-born Vietnamese, was also present.

Recalling the resounding victories of the August revolution and the two resistance wars against French and U.S. aggression, Vo Van Kiet said: "The Vietnamese people have won total victory because they struggle not only for their own independence and freedom but also for peace and friendship among Southeast Asian nations and other countries, and for the liberation of oppressed peoples and progressive mankind as a whole. Independence, freedom, peace and friendship are long-cherished aspirations and the morality of the Vietnamese people."

"However, he added, "within three days after the liberation of South Vietnam, the blood of the Vietnamese people and combatants in the southwestern border areas continued to be shed. Ever since, despite heavy setbacks, the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary reactionary clique has intensified the war of aggression against Vietnam at the border and rejected the proposal for negotiations to seek a fair and reasonable settlement for the conflicts, a proposal made by the Vietnamese Government in its February 5, 1978 statement." Vo Van Kiet condemned the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique "for having carried out a barbarous genocidal policy and turned the whole of Kampuchea into a huge concentration camp."

He said: "Peking rulers are the instigators of the massacre of the Kampuchean people and of the war of aggression against Vietnam. The war on the southwestern border of Vietnam is, in reality, a war waged by the Peking authorities against Vietnam. He pointed out that the Peking authorities are carrying out a reactionary policy which has long been organized and prepared with the aim of creating enmity with the Vietnamese people, of hindering the socialist construction in Vietnam and opposing neighbouring countries in Indochina and Southeast Asia. "An independent and sovereign Vietnam is a great obstacle to their expansionist and hegemonistic scheme," he said.

He highlighted the achievements recorded by the people of Ho Chi Minh City over the past three years, particularly the significant success in socialist transformation and construction, the transformation of private and capitalist trade and industry and the agriculture transformation aimed at building Ho Chi Minh City into an industrial, cultural, scientific and technological centre, a distribution and communication axis and an international relations centre.

Vo Van Kiet urged the city's people "to step up socialist construction and national defence, rapidly develop economic and national defence potentials, boost production and strengthen their ability and readiness to fight."

The participants endorsed a resolution strongly condemning the Chinese side's provocative and criminal acts, interference in and encroachment upon Vietnam's territorial sovereignty. They also voiced determination to strengthen solidarity in the struggle against foreign aggression and their spirit of self-reliance and to make greater efforts in the building of socialism and in national defence.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOLDS MEETINGS ON 2 SEPTEMBER

OW021715Y Hanoi VNA in English 1643 GMT 2 Sep 78 OW

[Excerpts] Hanoi, 2 Sep (VNA)--More than 100,000 representatives of people in Ho Chi Minh City this morning (September 2) held a meeting and parade in "April 30" Square in celebration of the 33d anniversary of Vietnam's August Revolution and national day.

Here--as inscribed on a monument dedicated yesterday afternoon (September 1), on September 2, 1945, more than one million people of Saigon-Gia Dinh and neighbouring provinces had rallied to hear President Ho Chi Minh read the declaration of independence in Ba Dinh Square, Hanoi. The participants then joined in a march through the city's main thoroughfares, demonstrating their determination to defend the newly-won independence.

Among those present on the presidium of the meeting was Vo Van Kiet, alternate Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh city party committee, and political commissar of the city's people's armed forces.

Also this morning, similar meetings and civilian parades were held in 72 inner precincts and six suburban districts of the city.

More on Meetings

BK021606Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0515 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Report by station correspondents--portions recorded]

[Summary] Dear comrades and friends: More than 100,000 delegates representing more than 3 million compatriots held a meeting on the morning of 2 September in the 30 April Square in Ho Chi Minh City to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day. Three national flags flew over the dais erected in the center of the square. A banner carrying in large letters the slogan "all for socialist construction and for the defense of the socialist fatherland" hung to the left of the dais.

A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces attended the meeting. Delegations of workers and peasants were also present. "On the dais overlooking the big show of force staged today by the Ho Chi Minh City compatriots and combatants were the following comrades and gentlemen: Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee; Tran Quoc Huong, member of the Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee; Sen Col (Tran Hai Phung), commander of the Ho Chi Minh City armed forces; army hero (Nguyen Van Tang); and many comrade members of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and people's committee and many delegates from various sectors and mass organizations and from families which rendered meritorious service to the revolution

"The show of force began precisely at 0730. On behalf of Ho Chi Minh City, Comrade Vo Van Kiet addressed the city's compatriots. He said: [begin recording] Today we meet on this site here to celebrate the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and the founding anniversary of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam--which is now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. This great revolution and this historic day marked the end of the ruling yoke of imperialism and opened up the era of independence and freedom in our country. To bring into play the August and 2 September tradition and to greet the victories which the people in our city have won in socialist transformation and construction, production, combat and combat readiness, we will strengthen our unity and, together with the people throughout our country, will shoulder the new historic mission of thwarting all the schemes and actions of big-nation hegemonic expansionism against Vietnam and resolutely win glorious victories in socialist construction and the defense of our beloved Vietnamese fatherland. [end recording]

"Dealing with the present situation and tasks, the comrade secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee pointed out: [begin recording] Now, at a time when the people in our city are joining with compatriots and combatants nationwide to concentrate efforts to heal the wounds of war and rebuild Vietnam into a more beautiful country, a calamity has struck our nation. The fatherland's independence and the people's freedom are again threatened. With their big-nation nationalist, expansionist and hegemonic ambitions, the Peking authorities have deliberately instigated the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and directly and positively helped it invade Vietnamese territory while colluding with imperialist forces and various kinds of reactionaries threatening to wage a war against us and cause troubles within our country in an attempt to create difficulties for our national construction, to weaken us economically and in national defense, and to force us to submit to them.

Our people's efforts at socialist construction in and for the defense of the fatherland are being threatened. Our people truly have to face serious new tests. Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Treasuring the independence and freedom of our nation while respecting the independence and freedom of other nations and desiring to live in peace and friendship with them, such is our *raison d'être* and moral principle.

Just as President Ho said, our people's patriotism is very ardent. This is one of our valuable traditions. Each time our country was invaded, this patriotism intensified to become a tidal wave surmounting all dangers and difficulties and drowning all the cliques of country sellers and aggressors. Our people have demonstrated their patriotism in the past; they are proving it now and they will remain forever patriotic. [applause] They would rather die than be enslaved and would rather sacrifice everything than lose their country. This is why our Vietnamese nation has survived through various difficult periods in history and why it fights for the present and future generations. We have defeated and will defeat all enemies by the strength of our people's unity and single-mindedness and also by the strength of the era.

"By this combined strength we defeated the United States. The U.S. defeat in Vietnam augurs that the extremely unjust Peking rulers' plot of big-nation expansionism and hegemonism will inevitably be bankrupt. How can the Peking rulers be strong when they run counter to the stream and the interests of their own people? They are isolated more than ever before. Our people's just struggle to build socialism and defend the country will certainly triumph. [applause]

"The party and people's committees of Ho Chi Minh City call on the people of all strata--workers, peasants, intellectuals, youths, teenagers and children--to strengthen solidarity, develop patriotism, foster the courage and indomitability of the city people, promote self-reliance and revolutionary heroism in production and combat and maintaining combat

readiness to actively, positively and urgently overcome all difficulties, outstandingly fulfill all assigned duties, and defeat all the expansionist and hegemonist plots and actions of the enemy in order to protect our beloved city and make it more worthy of bearing the name of President H. Chi Minh, thus positively contributing to the construction and defense of our socialist fatherland. [applause]

"All the sinister schemes and actions of the Peking rulers and the U.S. imperialists will certainly be defeated. [applause] Our Vietnamese people's just cause of socialist construction and national defense will certainly triumph. [applause] Nothing is more precious than independence and freedom. Let our people and combatants courageously march forward, march forward!" [applause] [end recording]

The show of force parade started to the tune of martial music. More than 100,000 people marched in five directions throughout various streets in the city. Today's show of force manifested only part of the city people's ardent patriotism and love of socialism.

During the parade we met patriarch (Vo Chi Xuong) who said that he had participated in the two resistance struggles and in many meetings and demonstrations to demand independence and freedom and that the truth "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" never before was so clearly manifested as in today's show of force. Voicing his indignation over the plot of international and Kampuchean reactionaries to sabotage Vietnamese national reconstruction, he said:

[Begin recording] "Faced with the present tense situation caused by the Kampuchean reactionaries and the traitors of Marxism-Leninism among the Chinese rulers, I think that we must act in such a way as to make our banners of national independence and freedom and socialism even more shining." [end recording]

The people along the streets acclaimed the combatants of Ho Chi Minh City, Tay Ninh and Long An provinces who marched past the dais. We talked with (Do Xuan Ky), a combatant of the Long An provincial forces. He said: [begin recording] "I think that in the present stage, youths must contribute to national defense." [end recording]

This morning's rally of the city people and armed forces to mark the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and national day once again indicates that with the August revolution spirit, with forces tempered by more than 30 years of struggle under the party's glorious banner, and with self-reliance, the city people and armed forces will certainly march forward to fulfill all duties, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies.

[Begin recording of meeting participants] "Warmly welcome the 33d anniversary of the August revolution and 2 September national day! [cheers] All for socialist construction and defense of the socialist country. We will be forever grateful to all the heroes, comrades and compatriots who sacrificed their lives for national independence and freedom! [cheers] Let us enthusiastically emulate in productive labor, in consolidating national defense, in fulfilling the 1978 state plan and in firmly defending the country's borders and islands! [cheers] Long live Marxism-Leninism! Long Live the August revolution! Long live the SRV! Long live the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party! Great president Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our cause!" [end recording]

NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED INTERNATIONALLY

USSR, European Functions

OW030843Y Hanoi VNA in English 0747 GMT 3 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Sep (VNA)--A grand meeting was held in Moscow on September 1 to celebrate the 33d national day of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

The rally was jointly sponsored by the Moscow Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the all-union Central Council of Trade Unions, the all-union Leninist Young Communist League, the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, the Soviet Committee for support to Vietnam, the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, the Soviet Peace Committee and the Soviet Women's Committee.

The chief speaker at the rally, G.S. Zolotukhin, member of the CPSU Central Committee and vice chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association, spoke of the historic lesson of the success of the Vietnamese revolution; the invincibility of the Vietnamese people fighting for independence and freedom, and the aggregate strength of the socialist forces, the communist and workers' movement and the national liberation movement. Those who are now attempting to violate the Vietnamese peoples independence and freedom and obstruct their efforts in socialist construction should not forget this absolute truth, he declared.

On the same day, book and pictorial exhibitions on Vietnam were opened in Moscow under the joint sponsorship of various cultural organs and mass organisations.

In Bulgaria, mass meetings were held in Sofia and elsewhere on August 30 and 31 and an exhibition on Vietnam was opened in Pazardzhik on August 30 to mark the Vietnamese National Day. Speakers at these ceremonies voiced strong solidarity with Vietnam in the face of threats and pressure from Peking.

In Poland, a film show was given on August 30 by the Ministry of Culture and Art. Edward Milczarek, secretary of the National Committee of the Polish National United Front, declared in his speech before the show that Poland fully supports Vietnam in the present complex situation caused by China.

In Czechoslovakia, the Central Committee on the National Front, the Committee for Solidarity With the Asian-African Peoples, the Peace Committee and the Anti-Fascist Veterans Association on September 1 issued statements in support of Vietnam. In its statement, the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front strongly condemned the Kampuchean and Chinese authorities for their hostile policy toward Vietnam and declared that the international solidarity with Vietnam which had been fully demonstrated in war years should not be reduced in the present post-war period.

In Romania, a grand meeting was held in Bucharest on August 29 by the Bucharest Committee of the Romanian Communist Party.

On the day of international solidarity with Vietnam held on this occasion, the Swedish Committee for Vietnam and the Swedish Peace Committee have issued statements strongly condemning China's reactionary policy toward Vietnam, saying China must bear the responsibility for the serious consequences of its policy.

In its statement on August 30 the Finnish Peace Committee declared that China, by threatening Vietnam, is threatening peace in Asia and the rest of the world. It called upon mass organisations in Finland to manifest solidarity with Vietnam.

An appeal for strong solidarity with Vietnam was made by the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions in its statement on September 1st.

USSR, Lao Leader Greetings

OW060743Y Hanoi VNA in English 0726 GMT 6 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 6 Sep (VNA)--Leaders of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Supreme Soviet and the Government of the USSR have jointly sent their message of greetings to Vietnamese leaders on the 33d anniversary of Vietnam's national day.

The message from L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and A. N. Kosygin, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, to President Ton Duc Thang; general Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Le Duan; Chairman of the National Assembly Standing Committee Truong Chinh; and Premier Pham Van Dong, reads:

The courage and dauntlessness of Vietnam and the loyalty of the Vietnamese communist to the principles of proletarian internationalism have given your wonderful country a worthy international prestige. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has persistently advocated the development of peaceful and good neighbourly relations with all southeast Asian countries, making important contributions to the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. In spite of China's gross big-nation pressure and Kampuchea's military provocations instigated by Peking, the heroic people of Vietnam are firmly defending their road of independent and sovereign development.

The just cause of the Vietnamese people has worthily received broad international support. We sincerely rejoice to note that the tested friendship and solidarity between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has not ceased to strengthen and to assume a new content. The communists and the entire people of the Soviet Union are determined to consolidate the fraternal solidarity between our two parties, peoples and countries, fully support the Vietnamese working people's efforts to build a prosperous socialist society and defend the sovereignty of the SRV.

The message from Kayphone Phomvihan, general secretary of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos Central Committee and prime minister of the government, and Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Supreme Council said:

As an intimate comrade-in-arms of the Vietnamese people we warmly hail their great achievements, considering them as our own. We support the correct stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the settlement of disputes by peaceful negotiations.

We are convinced that the people of Vietnam, under the correct and wise leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, with their tradition of undaunted and victorious struggle, with justice on their side and worldwide support and assistance, will certainly defeat all schemes and acts of the imperialists and international reactionaries, gain new and yet greater achievements and make steady steps forward in building their motherland, thus making worthy contributions to the defence of peace and the revolutionary cause in the region and the rest of the world.

Further USSR, Bulgarian Commemoration

OW011625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1557 GMT 1 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Sep (VNA)--Meetings and exhibitions will be held in the ten days of friendship organized throughout the Soviet Union (September 1-9) in honour of Vietnam's national day, according to TASS.

In a statement on this occasion, G. Titov, chairman of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Society, said that the Soviet people fully support the Vietnamese people in the defence of their independence and sovereignty in face of the Peking authorities' threats and provocations.

Also on this occasion an exhibition on Vietnam's achievements was opened on August 29 in Bulgaria by the Bulgarian culture and art committee and the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association. Speaking at the opening, (A. Babakhtiev), alternate member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association, said that Bulgaria fully supports Vietnam's correct stand and good will in the settlement of her problems with China and Kampuchea.

Burmese Leader Greetings

BK020752Y Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 0130 GMT 2 Sep 78 BK

[Text] The President of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma [SRUB], U Ne Win, has sent a greetings message to Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the occasion of SRV national day today. The message reads:

On the occasion of the national day of the SRV, I, together with the people of the SRUB, send our best wishes to Your Excellency as well as to the people of the SRV. May Your Excellency enjoy good health and the people of the SRV, progress and prosperity.

Prime Minister U Maung Maung and minister of foreign affairs Brig Gen Myint Maung have also sent greetings messages to the SRV prime minister, Pham Van Dong, and SRV Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Duy Trinh, respectively.

U.S. Communists

BK031306Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Sep 78 BK

[Text] On the occasion of Vietnam's 2 September national day, the 31 August issue of the U.S. Communist Party paper DAILY WORLD carried an article demanding that the U.S. Government normalize relations with Vietnam. After pointing out that the majority of the U.S. public wants normalization of relations with Vietnam, the article demanded that the U.S. Government lift its trade embargo against Vietnam on 14 September, the expiration date of the embargo order, and that it establish diplomatic relations with Vietnam.

Meetings in Hungary, FRG

OW051625Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 5 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Sep (VNA)--A grand meeting was held on September 2 in the atomic city of Pecs in Hungary to mark Vietnam's national day (Sep 2). A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With the Peoples of Other Countries led by its President Prof. Hoang Minh Giam, and Vietnamese Ambassador in Hungary Nguyen Phu Soai attended the meeting.

Taking the floor, Sandor Harmati, president of the Hungarian Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese people, brought out the significance of Vietnam's August revolution and national day and praised the correct line of the communist party of Vietnam and the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in the past 3 years in economic restoration and socialist transformation and construction.

He stressed: Today, while rebuilding their country, the Vietnamese people also have to oppose the dark schemes of Chinese leaders who are trying to put pressure upon Vietnam. The Hungarian people affirm once again their full and firm support to the fraternal Vietnamese people. As in the past, now and in the future, the Hungarian people will constantly stand by the side of the Vietnamese people.

On September 1, the Hungarian Peace Council held a meeting in honour of Vietnam's national day. Speaking at the meeting, Mrs Nandor Sebestyen, general secretary of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, stressed:

The Hungarian peace movement energetically condemns the Peking leaders' expansionist and hegemonistic policy, resolutely stands beside the Vietnamese people in their just struggle for the successful construction of socialism and for the defence of their national independence and sovereignty.

A photo exhibition named "Vietnam on the Way of Socialist Construction and National Defence" was held in Budapest on August 31 in honour of Vietnam's nation day. Dr (D. Livia), Central Committee member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and vice president of the Hungarian Committee of Solidarity with the Vietnamese People, delivered a speech at the opening ceremony. She said: We have stood, are standing and will always stand by the side of the Vietnamese people to continue affirming by our actions our deep proletarian internationalist sentiments and solidarity to the heroic Vietnamese people.

On September 2 many Vietnamese students and other residents in the Federal Republic of Germany held a get-together and organized sports, art and cultural performances and exhibitions to welcome the anniversaries of Vietnam's August revolution and national day.

More Activities Abroad

CW041535Y Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 4 Sep 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Sep (VNA)--The Laos-Vietnam Friendship Association on September 2 gave a film show on Vietnam in Vientiane in honour of Vietnam's national day (September 2).

In the German Democratic Republic many activities were held to express solidarity with and support for the revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people in the new stage. On this occasion more than 2,000 public servants attended a meeting at the Swatz Pumper complex.

In Pyongyang, the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Korea-Vietnam Friendship Association on August 28 held a photo exhibition and gave a film show on Vietnam.

In Iraq a photo exhibition reflecting the Vietnamese people's heroic struggle against imperialism and their achievements in socialist construction was held in Baghdad. On this occasion, the Iraqi Committee for Peace and Solidarity With the Peoples of Other Countries released a statement calling on the world's people to continue supporting the Vietnamese people's postwar reconstruction. The statement pointed out: "By their valiant struggle, the Vietnamese people have enjoyed the support and assistance from all peace and freedom-loving nations."

On Vietnam's national day, the secretariat of the International Organisation of Journalists issued a statement affirming its solidarity with and support for Vietnam in the new stage. The statement called on all progressive journalists in the world to strengthen solidarity with the Vietnamese people.

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